FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 101 27 May 1981

ALBANIA

Broadcaster Interviewed on Agreements With Pristina B 1
Academics Regret Ending of Cooperation With Kosovo [ZERI I POPULLIT] B 2
Decree Issued on 25 June People's Assembly B 6
Ramiz Alia Receives British Delegation B 6
Party Journal on Positive Use of Traditions [Skarko in RRUGA E PARTISE No 4] B 7

BULGARIA

Turkish Terrorists' 'Undeniable Crime' Established C 1
Znivkov Begins 'Friendly Visit' to Greece C 1
Party Secretary Stanishev Returns From Hungary C 1
Reportage on BNAU Congress Continues C 2
BCP Greeting Message C 2
Reception for Delegations C 4
International Peace Conference Held in Sofia C 4
Zhivkov Greeted C 4
Conference Ends C 4
Mladenov Delivers Preelection Speech in Vidin C 5
International Bulgarian Studies Congress Opens C 6
Znivkov Speech C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'Joint Statement' on Ceausescu Visit, Cooperation [RUDE PRAVO 23 May] D 1
Chnoupek Departs for Official Visit to Cuba D 7
Delays, Indiscipline on Prague Metro Reported D 7
Commission Discusses Preelection Activities D 8
Briefs: Slovak Economy D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hoffmann Receives Warsaw Pact's Viktor Kulikov E 1
Nuclear Cooperation Discussed With USSR Officials E 1
Honecker's Official Visit to Japan Continues E 1
Meeting With Emperor E 1
Emperor Hosts Luncheon E 2
KYODO Reportage [cross-reference] E 2
Syrian Interior Minister Received by Honecker E 2
Leaders Congratulate Africans on Liberation Day E 3
Mongolians Send Greetings Message to Leaders E 3
SED's Naumann Addresses Berlin Meeting 25 May E 4
DER SPIEGEL: Extended Conscription Terms Planned [25 May] E 4
Border Violated by Unidentified FRG Citizen E 4

HUNGARY

Leaders Meet BCP's Stanishev; Poland Discussed F 1
Borbely Heads Workers' Guard Delegation to CSSR F 1
PZPR Cadres Delegation Pays Visit 18-22 May [NEPSZABADSAG 23 May] F 1
Gyenes Receives Japanese Communist Party Member F 1

POLAND

Precongress Party Campaign Enters Final Stage G 1
Workers Question Grabski on PZPR Congress, Issues G 1
Gdansk Congress Commission Outlines Renewal Stance G 2
Olszowski on Party's Place in Country's Life G 3
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 21 May]
PAP Views Economic Strategy for Eighties G 4
Democratic Youth Union Holds Founding Congress G 5
Not a 'Counter-Balance' G 5
Declaration Adopted G 6
TRYBUNA LUDU Report [25 May] G 6
Kania Meets With Rural Youth Representatives G 7
Further on 25 May Student Protest Marches G 7
More Marches G 7
Press on Student March G 8
Clashes Described Between Poles, Soviet Troops [AFP] G 9
Przemysl Monument G 10
Solidarity Demands Release of Kowalczyk Brothers G 10
Government, Solidarity Discuss Access to Media G 10
Talks Continue G 11
Spokesmen Comment G 11
KKP Solidarity Protests Government's Pay Talks G 11
Oslo Paper Interviews Editor of Solidarity Weekly G 12
[Savik in Oslo AFTENPOSTEN 19 May]
Warsaw Rounds Up Solidarity Election Reports G 14
Press Conference G 14
Lodz Election Meeting Deferred G 14
Solidarity Program Reveals Political Role G 15
Authorities Trying To 'Institutionalize' Solidarity G 15
[De Groulart in Brussels LE SOIR 20 May]
Warsaw TV Reports Electrical Power Stoppages G 16
Protest Action Continues G 16
Power Workers on Strike Action G 17
KKP Studies Situation G 17
Bank Employees Curtail National Strike Action G 18
Rural Solidarity Official Comments on Situation G 18
Agricultural Circles Mount Protest Action Over Pay G 19
Solidarity Urges No Strike G 19
Workers Pay Proposals G 19
Protest To Continue G 20
Talks With Government G 20
SKR-Government Talks Fail G 20
Firefighters, Government Agree To Hold Talks G 20
Talks Begin; Protest Continues G 21
Fire Official on Strike Action G 21
Further Trade Union Activities, Discussions G 22
Ney Meets Teachers Union G 22
TV Views Renewal Progress G 22
Nationwide Strike Threatened G 23
Trade Union Membership G 23
Government Presidium Considers Milk Crisis G 23

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Meets Spain's Carrillo 26 May H 1
Carrillo Departure H 2
Ceausescu Receives Departing Swiss Ambassador H 2
Cooperation Documents Signed With Mexico 26 May H 2
Ceausescu Greets Jordan's Husayn on National Day H 2
Ceausescu Cables Mitterrand on Appointment H 3
[SCINTEIA 23 May]
Foreign Minister Andrei Receives Swiss Counterpart H 3

Andrei Confers With DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister H 3
Delegate to Paris Antiapartheid Meetings Speaks H 4
Scientific Talks With Greeks Reported H 4
SCINTEIA on 45th Anniversary of Ceausescu's Trial H 4
Condolences Presented on Erich Corren's Death H 5
[SCINTEIA 23 May]

YUGOSLAVIA

KOMUNIST Scores Albania's 'Anti-Yugoslav Campaign' I 1
Second Installment [KOMUNIST] I 3
SFRY Assembly Committee Discusses Kosovo Events I 4
Dolanc Discusses Kosovo With Radio, TV Newsmen I 6
Defense Committee Discusses Kosovo Situation I 6
[BORBA 14 May]
BORBA, POLITIKA Review Situation in Kosovo I 7
POLITIKA EKSPRES Defends Press Reporting on Kosovo I 9
Pristina Radio Rejoinder to Tirana Radio Director I 11
More on Pristina University LC Discussion of Events I 12
University Council Discussion I 15
'Differentiation' in Kosovo Draws Criticism [Milic] I 18
Kosovo Party Provincial Committee on Action Program I 19
Pristina Party Municipal Committee Meets on Program I 19
Correspondent Views Results of Pristina Session I 21
'Extraordinary Situation' [Milic] I 21
Lack of Action Criticized [Milic] I 22
Pristina Radio Comments on Explosions in Tirana I 23
Ferizaj Party Group Examines 'Hostile Activity' I 24
Mikulic Speaks on Democratic Centralism I 25

BROADCASTER INTERVIEWED ON AGREEMENTS WITH PRISTINA

AU231950 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 May 81

[Interview with Marash Ajati, deputy director general of Albanian Radio-TV--no date or place given; live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Yugoslav press recently announced that Pristina Radio-TV has been asked to abrogate the 1981 cooperation agreement and protocol concluded with our radio-TV and that it would withdraw from its programs all materials received from Albanian Radio-TV. What is your opinion in connection with this attitude?

[Answer] I must say immediately that we have received no official notification from Pristina Radio-TV concerning the abrogation or annulment of the existing agreement and protocol.

Our relations with Pristina Radio-TV have been developing satisfactorily for several years now. They have been correct, equal and mutually beneficial relations. There has been no diktat or imposition on either side.

On the basis of the above-mentioned agreements and principles, dozens of programs were prepared and exchanged in the fields of history, culture, education, science, folklore, art and so forth, numerous musical programs, radio and television plays, films, portraits of artists and so forth. These programs were examined and selected by the representatives of both sides, who have the right to broadcast them in full or partially, according to their wishes. All our agreements and protocols have been strictly implemented to the letter, without incidents, misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

All this shows that there are no real grounds to annul these agreements. This raises the question: Why has such a demand been made? The inspirers of the demand to abrogate the agreements and protocols between our two institutions make inventions and slanders that our programs are supposedly inciting chauvinism, nationalism and irredentism. These pretensions are obviously totally absurd. They are a pretext needed by certain Serbian chauvinistic circles to obstruct the development of national culture and art in Kosovo and the collaboration between our two institutions.

As in Macedonia and Montenegro, not the slightest concern has been manifested about our programs in Kosovo, not the slightest remark or criticism has been made about alleged chauvinism or nationalism. On the contrary, our artists, orchestra and troupe of singers of Albanian Radio-TV have been welcomed with great joy and pleasure by the public of Kosovo, who have applauded them enthusiastically and appreciated the values of our popular art and culture. This assessment has also been reflected in the Kosovo and Yugoslav press.

Our artistic programs have also been liked and applauded by spectators in Macedonia and Montenegro, where our groups have performed. We have appreciated this warm and sincere reception as a reflection of a desire for rapprochement between the peoples and respect for the culture and art of one another.

It is totally illogical to believe that programs on archaelogical discoveries, on the architecture of typical houses in Shkoder, on sculptures in Apollonia, on outstanding Albanian personalities like Bajram Curri and Aleksander Moisiu, that the film entitled "The Road of Letters," the Ballet Halili and Hajrija, that folk song program interpreted by well-known artists like Marije Kraja, Mentor Xhemali, Nik Ndoja, Gaqo Cako, Vace Zela and dozens of other programs like these are considered incitement to chauvinism.

The request made to Pristina Radio-TV to cancel its collaboration with our radio-TV is a very mistaken step and grave action, the responsibility for which falls on those who have inspired it.

One should also bear in mind the fact that no efforts will succeed in separating the people of Kosovo from their traditions and history, from their national culture and art, from their folk music.

There is no need to go too far away. The Arbereshi [Albanians living in southern Italy], although living on foreign soil, have kept alive, generation after generation, even after 500 years, the songs, dances and customs inherited from their ancestors.

Not only this. Even the attempts to point the art and culture of the Albanians of Kosovo onto the wrong path--as Belgrade television did recently when it broadcast a concert of songs from Kosovo with no national traits and with decadent choreography--will not succeed. I believe, in fact, that such attempts will have the opposite effect not only in Kosovo, but also among progressive people of the Yugoslav culture, who cannot agree with the savage chauvinistic tide that has been unleashed against Albanian national culture in Kosovo under the pretext that this culture is supposedly a manifestation of an outdated romantic nationalism.

[Question] Our public has welcomed the programs received from Pristina Radio-TV and broadcast by our radio-TV. How will you act in the future, Comrade Marash?

[Answer] Our viewers and listeners, all our people, have always welcomed the artistic and musical programs from Kosovo not only through TV and the radio, but also through the beautiful live performances of the symphony orchestra of Pristina Radio-TV. They have always highly appreciated, drawn great pleasure from and applauded with great enthusiasm the beautiful and sensitive creativity of art-loving Kosovo and its skillful interpreters and artists.

All the programs in our archives of Albanian Radio-TV, all plays and concerts from Kosovo will continue to be broadcast, because they are extremely close and dear to our people.

We do not wish at all to interrupt our exchanges with Pristina Radio-TV and would like to hope that the responsible organs in Yugoslavia will not condone the abrogation of the agreements between our respective institutions.

On our side, we are always ready, as we have been to date, to warmly welcome, like brothers welcome brothers, all artists, talented creators, editors, cameramen, stage directors, technicians from Kosovo and Pristina Radio-TV, in the same way that we will always welcome artists and various troupes from the radio-TV institutions of Macedonia and Montenegro.

ACADEMICS REGRET ENDING OF COOPERATION WITH KOSOVO

AU261245 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Tirana, 26 May (ATA)--Today the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article entitled: "The Voice of Science and the Wind of Chauvinism" under the signatures of Prof. Sotir Kuneshka, Prof. Stefanaq Pollo, Prof. Androkli Kostallari, Prof. Petraq Pilika, Prof. Pellumb Bitri, Doc. Hajredin Shtino, Doc. Petrit Skendi, Doc. Hysen Agolli, Doc. Viron Kola.

The authors prove through concrete facts that the cooperation between the educational, scientific and cultural institutions of the P.S.R. of Albania and Kosovo have rendered a valuable contribution to the further development of educational and scientific work and has assisted not only to the strengthening of fraternal sentiments between us and the Albanians of Kosovo, but also to the strengthening of friendship and good neighbourliness between our people and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

At the same time they reject with profound indignation the insinuations and false accusations that some leading organs and personalities in Yugoslavia make of the Albanian professors and scholars that they have allegedly interfered in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, that they have allegedly aimed at inciting big-Albanian chauvinism, irredentism and that they have allegedly aimed at arousing the feelings of hostility and hatred among the peoples.

Follows the text of the article:

Recently we read the announcement that some leading organs and some certain personalities in the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia have demanded that all the agreements on cooperation between the educational, scientific and cultural institutions of Kosovo and Albania should not be implemented, under the pretext that through these relations our professors, scientists, singers and dancers have allegedly interfered in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, have allegedly aimed at instigating big-Albanian chauvinism irredentism, etc.

> The relations and cooperations between the educational, scientific and cultural institutions of the P.S.R. of Albania and Kosovo have always been characterized by an exemplary politeness and correctness

We, like many other working people of education and science, have had the special honor and pleasure that for years on end, since the signing of the first protocol on cooperation between the Tirana University and that of Pristina (in 1970) to deliver in the different faculties of the Pristina University and other higher schools lectures of university and post-university level on topics of natural, technical, linguistic, historical sciences, etc. Upon the invitation of the Kosovo institutions we have also had the special honour and pleasure to deliver at symposiums and scientific conferences a number of papers and reports, which, together with those of our Kosovo colleagues and the other scholars of Yugoslavia, have helped to throw light on various aspects of the history, language and culture of the Albanian people. In such a direction there have also been carried out joint researches and studies in the field of dialectology, folklore, ethnography, archaeology, hydrometeorology, etc.

This collaboration, which has kept intensifying at the free will and approval of the two sides, has been a close, sincere and fraternal cooperation, a cooperation between colleagues who try to help each other for the further development of educational and scientific work. These relations have always been open and clear like sun light. They have served the two sides to get acquainted with the achievements in the field of higher education, science and culture. They have been valuable for the two sides and have always been characterized by an exemplary politeness and correctness. There has never been anything evil and dark in this cooperation either against Kosovo or against the Yugoslav federation. It is not only we who know and say this, but the leaders of Kosovo and Yugoslavia themselves know this well and have several times admitted this officially. Their press has often written of this. We may even say that such a collaboration has helped not only to strengthen the fraternal feelings between us and the Albanians of Kosovo, but also to strengthen the friendship and good neighbourliness between our people and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Therefore, we turn down with profound indignation every insinuation that some personalities in Yugoslavia and in particular the policeman Herlevic dare deliver on us, Albanian professors and scholars that we have allegedly aimed at arousing the feelings of hostility and hatred among the peoples, at destroying the federation, etc.

> We and the Kosovo colleagues have exchanged and exchange our knowledge, our experience, like brother with brother

Our lectures, papers and reports have not had at all a political character, but they have always had merely a scientific content and aims. How can nationalism, chauvinism, hatred, etc. be instigated, when the professor explains the parts of speech and the types of sentences in the Albanian language or heliocentrism of our planetary system, the quantum theory or the theorems of mathematics, the laws of physics, the anatomy of human body, theories of Newton, Laplace, Darwin, Einstein, etc. or the structure of cells or the features of oxygen or nitrogen? Such lectures may arouse only the desire to penetrate into the secrets of science, to be equipped with knowledge and culture, to get acquainted as well as possible with the yesterday and present achievements in these fields and to put them in service of the life and well-being of the people. Precisely herein is the source of the benevolent stand and full of honour of the unversity and post-university students and of the scientific working people of Kosovo towards our scientific lectures and papers.

We and our Kosovo colleagues have exchanged and exchange our knowledge, our experience, like brother with brother. We have always given to them with open heart what we have achieved, with their good side and shortcomings, and in the same way, we have tried to receive with pleasure and open heart the precious achievements of our Kosovo brothers in the field of science and culture. We, too, the Albanian science and culture in general have profited too much from this. Suffice it to mention here, only as examples, the important contribution the Kosovo scholars rendered to the Congress of Orthography, which solved one of the greatest problems of our national language and culture, their valuable work, the new and profound explanation of the outstanding epoch of the Albanian national revival, the numerous and rich publications about the oral creativeness and the dialects in Kosovo, the publications on onomastic, the fruitful attempts on the technical and scientific terminology in a series of fields and branches, etc. We have tried together to better get acquainted with the history of the Albanian people, one of the most ancient peoples of the Balkan peninsula, to get acquainted in an all-round way with their material and spiritual culture, language habits and customs, the great values of the Albanian nation, which were thrown into oblivion in the past. And our joint achievents have promoted not only the Albanological sciences alone, but they served and serve also to bring into light and solve some of the fundamental problems of Balkanology.

We have followed closely, with satisfaction and admiration the persistent and very fruitful efforts made by the Pristina University and other higher schools

We have followed closely, with satisfaction and admiration the persistent and very fruitful efforts made by the University of Pristina and other higher schools, as well as by the research institutions there to create new generations of specialists in many fields of knowledge and we have seen how the ranks of the members of the chairs and scientific sectors have increased and strengthened. As to the university and post-university students in Kosovo, what has struck our eyes right from the start is their great thirst for knowledge and culture, their burning desire to master science and technology. And, with this fire in their heart, fire which has characterized all the Albanian people through the centuries, the scholars in Kosovo have skipped the stages. Their scientific works have long since gone beyond the borders of Kosovo and have made their new valuable contribution to the Balkan and European science. We have seen our colleagues from Kosovo as active participants in the scientific symposiums and conferences organized either in Pristina or in Tirana, or other countries, in international scientific conferences and congresses. They have claimed distinction for their scientific correctness and accuracy, for the scientific seriousness and level of their papers and reports. In general, in these international forums, the new Albanian science has been highly appraised.

We condemn the attempts being made to break off the fruitful cooperation between the P.S.R. of Albania and Kosovo in the field of education, science and culture

The scale and the rates of the development of scientific researches and studies in the P.S.R. of Albania or in the University of Pristina and other scientific and educational institutions in Kosovo have shown and show that, the Albanians, too, who for centuries have been suppressed and maintained in darkness, are in position to master quite fairly the present-day world science to its highest peaks, that great creative abilities, which today have burst out and are seeking for wide roads of development, have been kept in confinement in this ancient people for centuries.

The cooperation between the P.S.R. of Albania and Kosovo in the field of education, science and culture gives ever more powerful wings to these abilities. It is precisely for this reason that we condemn the attempts being made to break off such a fruitful cooperation. Nowhere else in the civilized world is seen such an action. The exchanges in the field of science and culture are becoming today a usual method of work amongst different countries of the European Continent and farther continents, let alone, among the members of the same nation. They are not done for political aims, but for scientific aims, for the mutual recognition of the culture of the peoples, for their rapprochement and friendship.

The Albanian professors and scholars, too, who have delivered scientific lectures and reports in Kosovo, have been invited by and have delivered such lectures in many countries of Europe, where they have been welcomed and listened to with honour and gratitude. In the same way, students and scholars from different countries have come several times to listen to these lectures also in Albania. Among them, there have been also Serbs, Croats, Macedonians, etc. The works by our scholars have been published in several countries. Everywhere they have been estimated only as scientific contributions and there has been no case where even a single word has been said that they "incite chauvinism", etc.

Albanian science and culture have never had a chauvinistic content

Science has a thoroughly human content. Science and humanism cannot be separated. This means that science and chauvinism cannot reconcile themselves with one another, because chauvinism is anti-humanism. Chauvinism seeks that the bigger suppress the smaller, the stronger suppress the weaker, that the peoples hate and humiliate one another. It leads to racism. On the contrary, science has been and remains a bridge of understanding, raprochement and fraternity among the peoples. This is the way we, Albanian pedagogues and scholars have understood and understand our mission: Serve in the best way to the development of our people and the exchange of the spiritual values among the peoples, their acquaintance and friendship.

The Albanian science and culture have never had chauvinist content. This has its source in all our tradition, in the history itself of the Albanian people, who have fought for centuries with the sole purpose of safeguarding the freedom and independence and social justice. The present-day Albanian science, too, which is guided by Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha has always been inspired by these lofty ideals. This is one of its more essential distinguishing features.

New wind of chauvinism and obscurantism which seeks to wither away and die out Albanian science and culture in Kosovo

Only those who are against science, who do not like the flourishing of education, science and culture of other peoples have striven and are striving to suffocate science, to instrumentalize it, to use it for various political aims, according to the occasion and daily aims. Used for such purposes, science is transformed into anti-science. It is clear that, in general, such attempts are spearheaded against the dissemination of the achievements of science and culture among the broad masses, against the development of science itself as a great force which leads mankind forward. In particular, it is not difficult to understand that after the requests for the prevention of cooperation between the educational and scientific institutions of Kosovo and the P.S.R. of Albania, just as behind the order to close and dismember the University of Pristina, stand the aims of the big-Serb chauvinist circles, which want not only to damage these relations, but also intend at hitting the development of Albanian national culture in general and the development of science and culture in Kosovo in particular. This is a new wind of chauvinism and obscurantism, which seeks to wither away and die out the Albanian science and culture in Kosovo.

We will always keep open our doors to the pedagogues, scholars and students from Kosovo

We hope that this wind will not last long, that the attempts to hinder the development of culture of the Albanians in Kosovo will fail. We, the scholars of the P.S.R. of Albania will follow with special attention the scientific work of our colleagues in Kosovo and we will make their achievements known to our people, who highly appraise them and always rejoice over them. We will always keep open our doors to the pedagogues, scholars and students from Kosovo and we will always welcome them in all our scientific and cultural activities, just as we have done so far. In the same way, we will always be ready to preserve and further extend the cooperation with the University of Pristina and the scientific institutions in Kosovo.

We would like to stress on this occasion that the lectures we have delivered at the University of Pristina have not been built purposely for the Kosovo students.

They are the lectures we frequently deliver to explain the topics we present also at the Tirana University or which are published in duplicate copies and in our scientific organs. Moreover, we are now making preparations to come to assistance also to the students in all our country, in particular to those who follow the higher schools or the post-university studies without separation from work, by broadcasting through radio and television regular cycles from our lectures for separate topics. This is the correct, logical road to transmit knowledge to the working masses, to accelerate and improve the training and qualification of new specialists.

The century we are living in has been considered as the century of technical-scientific revolution. Whole peoples on all the continents have risen and have linked the efforts for their existence with the struggle for the mastering of advanced knowledge and culture mankind has created. Every attempt to erect obstacles which prevent the scientific and cultural exchanges between the members of the same nation and among the peoples runs contrary to the whole progressive mental movement of our century. As a retrogressive phenomenon it will fail sooner or later. Knowledge cannot be confirmed within some artificial walls, be they even lead walls. Knowledge, culture, art have always dispersed darkness. Mankind, the peoples are in need of them to forge ahead. They seek them with fire and they know how to find them wherever they may be.

DECREE ISSUED ON 25 JUNE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

AU251920 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 May 81

[Decree for the convening of the Seventh Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly]

[Text] According to Article 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided to convene the People's Assembly's Seventh Session of the Ninth Legislature from Thursday, 25 June 1981 at 1700. This decree comes into effect immediately.

[Signed] Tirana 25 May 1981, Decree No 6,325; on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Chairman Hazhi Lleshi and Secretary Xhafer Spahiu

RAMIZ ALIA RECEIVES BRITISH DELEGATION

AU261936 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] At the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, a delegation of the British Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Central Committee, headed by David Williams, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, recently visited our country.

The delegation held talks in the AWP Central Committee offices. They were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere and problems of mutual interest were discussed. Comrade Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee, received the delegation of the British Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and held cordial talks with it. Also present were Central Committee member Behar Shtylla, and Agim Popa, director of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Directorate.

During its stay in our country, the delegation visited Durres, Elbasan, Pogradec, Korce and Tirana, where it visited some industrial centers, agricultural cooperatives and cultural institutions. During the visits, the delegates met with party organization directors, cadres and workers in the city and countryside and became acquainted with our work and achievements in building socialism in our country. The delegation has left our country.

PARTY JOURNAL ON POSITIVE USE OF TRADITIONS

AU221651 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian, No 4 Apr 81 pp 34-44

[Kozma Skarco article: "For Wider and More Profound Conception of the Work With Traditions"]

[Excerpts] Wide, profound, correct concepts and also scientific methods, analyses and studies are necessary today in organizing and evaluating work with traditions. The near or distant past is not simply a "museum object" or a "historical fact" which reminds us of an event, custom, progression, spiritual or material creation that belongs or has been valuable to a particular era. Here, under its leadership and according to the party's teachings, every past inheritance and every positive and progressive thing that previous generations have created throughout the centuries, or that our generation has created and is creating while building socialism, should be turned into a great mobilizing force in the struggle to build our new material and spiritual socialist life.

The demand to utilize lessons taken from the past in order to better and more quickly solve current problems has a special value in the year of the 40th anniversary of the party's creation and its eighth congress. Propagandizing the road followed by the party in its liberation struggle and the country's socialist construction, reflecting the revolutionary transformations achieved in all spheres of life, making evident the AWP and Enver Hoxha's role in defending and creatively implementing Marxism-Leninism, struggling against modern revisionism of every hue and also generalizing the progressive example in every active sphere are not simply done to remember and make evident those colossal successes which have been achieved, but mainly to learn from them. They are done to raise revolutionary optimism, to reinforce the belief in the lifegiving power of Marxist-Leninist ideas and in our own creative and realistic power to be able to successfully face, as we have until now, new tasks in this complicated historical period. Now we should build socialism entirely with our own forces under continual pressure and increasing imperialist, bourgeois and revisionist encirclement.

The party's practical work is being continually enriched with new examples which testify to great values regarding everything good from the past. The party committees and mass organizations in some districts have recently carried out studies on the social psychology of work and property, the psychology of the way of life and other things. They are clear evidence of how the study of a psychology, tradition or custom, which has been formed over a long period and which has evolved during the process of its development--even if it is realized under the present new conditions--helps to better build the work with people, to take that which is rational and positive from tradition, and to clarify its negative, patriarchal, conservative, bourgeois or petit-bourgeois aspects; that is, those aspects which have been introduced into special historical conditions to fulfill the demands of the exploiting classes, religion and foreign occupiers.

For example, let us examine here the generalization of experience in the work we have done to struggle against religious ideology and to use that to support the struggle which should be carried out today against certain religious practices that are still preserved in the people's life. When a "study of the struggle against religion" takes its deserved place in a museum, representing changes made in this field, the objects on the board still cannot give a full picture of the work that has been done, and they are even less valuable in advancing that tradition. Only profound studies of this problem by large numbers of qualified cadres who are now engaged in the field of social problems can serve to know, generalize and propagandize experience in that field.

Also, this can only be done if the cadres and others are able to explain to people in the countryside and city, inside and outside museums, with facts and convincing arguments, that although religion's material and propagandistic base has been eradicated and the opportunity of preparing religious cadres who would keep alive that ideology no longer exists, we should never think that now "religion has become simply a museum relic." It would be greatly valuable to eradicate such an idea. It hinders the further struggle that should be carried out against renmants of religious dogma and its practices. More than a few people, even cadres and communists, regard the struggle against religion as completed once and for all, at a time when the party teaches us to be vigilant and sharp on all sides. It directs us to continue the struggle "against religious dogma, idealistic and mystical philosophical views, and also against religious disciplines which have become a part of believers' daily habits. Even nonbelievers sometimes unconsciously and carelessly implement them, often through force of habit." (AWP Major Documents, volume V p 240)

Politically and ideologically trained cadres are in a position to carry out persuasive work with people in that field, especially with those who continue to believe in God. They should convince them that, on one hand, it is not possible to think and act politically correctly, and on the other hand, to think and act ideologically incorrectly. But this education and conviction cannot be realized with general slogans. Differentiated educational work supported by scientific arguments and facts is necessary, especially with that category of people--although small--who still continue to believe in God. Those cadres who have deeply studied a particular religion's process of birth, development and influence in the political, ideological and socioeconomic life of an area, district or village are in a position to explain its reactionary class nature, its service to the occupiers and exploiting classes and the damage it has caused to developing the working masses' lives. As a part of this concrete work with people, the cadres should also make known where and how religious ideology is manifested today, what forms it has taken after religion's material base has been eradicated, which practices are implemented and in which camouflaged way they are implemented in daily life, in marital and funeral rites, and in which directions we should concentrate our attention.

There exist traditions which have been formed, inplanted and transmitted through centuries from one generation to another, whose content and active force have been radically changed under various socioeconomic conditions and in special situations. There also exist traditions formed much later by our own generation, or such that even though inherited from previous generations, have new content under the new socioeconomic conditions and the situations in which we find ourselves. Therefore, the idea that tradition refers only to those attributes, expressions, customs and other positive values of a mass nature inherited from the distant past is limited. It is a fact that we have also created many new traditions while building socialism.

It is the party organs' and base organizations' duty to devote necessary care to directing and organizing the leading work with traditions, in order to struggle against every narrow idea of this work and every manifestation which underrrates it. Under their leadership, all party levers and the wide mass of cadres, specialists and social activists should engage in this diverse activity with great works, according to their own specification. They should carry out concrete and programmed work to discover, study, make evident, scientifically improve and propagandize positive traditions. The massive work with traditions should be supported by scientific criteria in order to serve the present and should be a constituent part of all the activity that the party organs and their levers carry out in order to better and more quickly solve that complex of problems with which we are faced.

TURKISH TERRORISTS' 'UNDENIABLE CRIME' ESTABLISHED

AU261507 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 May (BTA)--The four Turkish terrorists, who diverted on May 24 a DC-9 airplane of the Turkish airlines from its regular route and made it land at Burgas Airport, were detained by the Bulgarian authorities. Their identity has been established as: (Ahmed Bolkan) born on January 1, 1963, (Okan Bolki) born on January 1, 1962, (Aiden Jelal) born on March 2, 1960, and (Cen Gyulsai) born in 1962. One of the terrorists is recovering from light wounds in a hospital.

A preliminary investigation into the case has established an undeniable crime by violating article 1 of the convention for struggle against coming into illegal possession of airplanes and a violation of article 341 "B" of the Bulgarian penal code on charges of hijacking. On these grounds competent Bulgarian bodies have initiated proceedings against the detainees who are in Bulgaria's jurisdiction.

ZHIVKOV BEGINS 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO GREECE

AU270912 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 27 May (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, left for a friendly visit to Greece today. He is accompanied by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply. The Bulgarian leader will stay in Greece until May 30.

The fruitful development of Bulgaro-Greek relations sets now a good example in international life. Irrespective of the fact that they belong to different socio-political systems, the two states are building their relations on the basis of political realism and mutual understanding. Both countries rejected long ago confrontation as a means of settling the outstanding issues and have been convincingly adopting ever since friendship and goodneighborliness in their mutually advantageous cooperation.

Each new contact between the leaders of Bulgaria and Greece is characteristic with seeking out new forms and ideas of unfolding cooperation further and is a proof of the two countries' willingness to further promote their relations. This striving is expected to be reaffirmed at the present meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis.

Activation of Bulgaro-Greek contacts dates back to 1964 and the signing of the 12 agreements then which regulated some unsettled issues between them. In 1973 the foreign minister of the two countries signed a "declaration on the principles of goodneighborliness, understanding and cooperation". Bulgaro-Greek relations gained momentum after the democratization of the regime in Greece in 1974. And 1975 marked the outset of the traditional yearly top level meetings.

Contacts between Bulgaria and Greece are especially active in the field of industrial joint production, transport and tourism. In 1979 they signed "coordinated trends for further development of economic cooperation until 1985". Very good are bilateral contacts in science, technology and culture.

PARTY SECRETARY STANISHEV RETURNS FROM HUNGARY

AU261933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] On 26 May Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, who visited Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, returned from Budapest.

REPORTAGE ON BNAU CONGRESS CONTINUES

BCP Greeting Message

AU221755 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 May 81 p 1-5

[BCP Central Committee greeting message to the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BNAU) 34th Congress read by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the opening of the congress on 18 May in Sofia]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades,

The BCP Central Committee most sincerely greets you the delegates and guests to the 34th BNAU Congress and all members and workers of the fraternal BNAU, wishing you successful and fruitful work.

Your congress represents a great political event in the public life of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Not only the united agrarians, but communists and all our people are following this congress with great attention. This is quite natural. The BNAU is playing a basic role in socialist construction and in the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in the country's economic development and in consolidating its international prestige.

The united agrarians are making a great and important contribution to building the material-technical base and culture of socialism. Along with the communists they are advancing in the front ranks of the fighters for high quality and effectiveness, for comprehensive intensification of the economy, for technical progress and for further strengthening of the agro-industrial complex, as well as for the assertion of the socialist way of life.

The BNAU is taking its due place in developing and in the functioning of our country's political system. The agrarian union has asserted itself as a worthy partner of the BCP in the country's administration, in the further development of socialist democracy, as well as in strengthening the people's ideological-political unity.

The active participation and great contribution of the united agrarians in socialist construction and the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria most convincingly prove the correct trend and the tremendously useful activities of the BNAU and its leadership, headed by Comrade Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BNAU, for the people.

On behalf of all communists in Bulgaria and on behalf of the entire party, the BCP Central Committee congratulates you on the achievements of the BNAU and wishes you great new successes in building a developed socialist society in our country.

We entirely support your efforts for the consolidation of the new economic approach and mechanism in agriculture, for the construction and full-fledged functioning of a new brigade organization of labor, for a more effective shaping and utilization of the social consumption funds.

The task of further improving our political system, of expanding and enriching socialist democracy is opening a wide field for joint work. This demands that we even better implement the common interests of society, the collective and the individual workers to ensure a more active mass participation of every individual citizen in our country's administration.

Comrades,

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is promoting an active, peace loving and constructive foreign policy in the present complicated and contradictory international atmosphere. In past decades the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence and social progress was crowned with great and valuable successes.

The successes achieved in detente and cooperation were equally valuable and advantageous for all countries and peoples throughout the world, mostly for the states and peoples of Europe. Today, at the initiative of and owing to imperialism the international situation has been exacerbated. Serious danger is threatening world peace and detente. We are witnessing a drastic change in the policy of the United States which is turning to tension and confrontation, a trend toward striving for military superiority and a new armaments race. The task is to preserve peace and defend and protect detente--this is becoming the primary and supreme task of mankind today and of all progressive parties and states, all peace loving governments and politicians and all peoples. Thermonuclear war can be prevented, peace can be preserved, detente can be continued if the peaceloving forces join together and start an offensive and if the reactionary and militarist forces and their actions are resolutely resisted.

This is why the provocative policy of imperialist and hegemonist forces is opposed by the countries of real socialism with the policy of peace, detente and mutual cooperation. The CPSU peace program proclaimed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress is a bright, new expression of this policy. This complex of sensible, realistic and mutually advantageous initiatives of crucial importance and permeated by a sense of responsibility and by the spirit of Helsinki were evaluated by the progressive forces in the world as the peace and detente program of the eighties. As was stated from the rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress, this is our peace program, too--the peace program of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We are doing and will do everything within our power to implement this policy in practical life.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has a worthy share in consolidating peace and intensifying cooperation and understanding among the peoples of the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world. Bulgaria is an active, respected and welcome partner with great, constantly growing opportunities and prestige in international life.

The basic attention of our foreign policy is directed at intensifying friendship and cooperation and drawing closer to the Soviet Union, consolidating comprehensive relations with the fraternal, socialist countries, developing an active cooperation with the newly liberated and developing countries and consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence in our relations with the capitalist states.

As is known, the People's Republic of Bulgaria devotes primary attention to its relations with the Balkan states. Our Balkan policy conforms with the basic interests of the Bulgarian people, as well as of the other peoples in the area. It is a principled, realistic, constructive, and consistent policy. It is aimed at intensifying mutual trust and friendship among the Balkan peoples and serves the cause of peace, detente and goodly neighborly cooperation. The number of concrete initiatives launched by the 12th BCP Congress is devoted to this noble goal. These initiatives stem from our concern not to allow any setbacks to our achievements in the present situation and in relations among Balkan states, from our concern to pursue the assertion of detente in the Balkans and of the principles and the spirit of Helsinki.

The BNAU foreign policy plays and will play an essential role in implementing the peaceful foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria which quite justifiably enjoys prestige and respect among the progressive international public. We are deeply convinced that today and in the future as was the case before the BNAU and the united agrarians will actively contribute to the victory of peace and socialism, and to friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

Comrades,

Enriched by the experience of history, armed with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the 34th BNAU Congress, the communists and united agrarians will also continue in the future to march side by side with broad and confident steps in the united and indestructible progress toward building a developed socialist society in our motherland.

Long live the BNAU--our loyal comrade in arms and fellow worker! Long live and strengthen the unity between the BCP and the BNAU! Long live our beloved socialist motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Reception for Delegations

AU212109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] On 21 May, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] administrative council gave a reception at the Boyana residence in honor of the foreign delegations which took part in the 34th BNAU congress and the international meeting-dialogue on detente, peace and social progress. The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee department heads, BNAU permanent board secretaries, BNAU permanent board members, and leaders of public and mass organizations. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE HELD IN SOFIA

Zhivkov Greeted

AU221620 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 May (BTA)--"Preserving their spirit, language, letters and culture throughout the ages, the Bulgarian people have made and continue to make their unique contribution to the development of mankind's culture and civilization. They have added their remarkable gift to the intellectual treasure-house of mankind in order to have a worthy place in the contemporary world", is underlined in the address of the participants in the international "for detente, peace and social progress" meeting-dialogue to Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The address was prompted by the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. It points out that the Bulgarian anniversary has not only national but a definite international significance. "Taking an active part in international life, Bulgaria is joining her efforts in the solving of the most important problems of our time, for preservation and consolidation of the world peace", states the address.

Conference Ends

AU221654 Sofia BTA in English 1610 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 May (BTA)--The two-day international "for detente, peace and social progress" meeting-dialogue, hosted by the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, ended here today. In his closing speech Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, underlined that the meeting is of great importance for the increasing activation of the participation of the world agrarian movement in the struggle of the peoples against the military threat, in the struggle for preservation of peace.

He stressed that the participants in the meeting: -rejected the road of militarism, political and military adventurism; -declared themselves in the defence of detente, for securing lasting peace and social progress for all nations; -took the side of the fighters for establishment of the policy of peaceful coexistence and equitable cooperation.

Mr Petur Tanchev said that Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, made a very valuable contribution to the work of the meeting making a profound analysis of the questions of the dialogue, of the goals and tasks of the strategy of struggle against militarism, for peace as a necessary condition for social progress.

These are basic questions whose solving the agrarian and democratic community is placing in the force of its international activity. Mr Tanchev underlined that only under the conditions of detente and lasting peace the problems of the working peasants and of the middle strata could be successfully solved. "In the name of detente and peace we should mobilize the people's masses, we should influence governments and parliaments, political and public organizations and figures. Especially great is the responsibility of those of us who are participating in the government," said Mr Tanchev.

MLADENOV DELIVERS PREELECTION SPEECH IN VIDIN

AU221920 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Vidin, 22 May (BTA)--Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, underlined that Mr Todor Zhivkov's speech, delivered yesterday before the international "for detente, peace and social progress" meeting held in Sofia, is a fresh corroboration of the necessity to carry out a sincere and constructive dialogue on the solution of the most important question of our time--the forestalling of the threat of a thermonuclear war, the preservation and consolidation of peace.

In his pre-election speech in Vidin (north-west Bulgaria) Mr Petur Mladenov assessed the present international situation as complex and contradictory. He noted that obviously the considerable successes of the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world in the last decade are not to the taste of some Western circles, who go as far as suggesting the idea of a localized nuclear war. "Assuming openly hostile anti-Soviet and anti-socialist positions--the new American administration and some other Western militarists are provoking a new and dangerous arms race. They are trying to disrupt the existing approximate military balance, to change the equilibrium of forces to their advantage, to talk with us from the position of force," said Mr Mladenov.

The Bulgarian foreign minister pointed out that Maoism and the joint antisocialist moves of the Beijing hegemonists and the Western imperialist circles pose a grave threat to peace and security, to the progress of the world revolutionary process.

Underlining that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries oppose to this militarist and antihumane policy their consistent policy of peace and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, Mr Petur Mladenov said that the new proposals of the Soviet Union are a realistic programme and an eloquent proof of a constructive approach and direct care for the destiny of all countries and peoples.

He declared again that, loyal to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, Bulgaria pursues consistently and unswervingly a constructive policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The Bulgarian foreign minister pointed out the primary attention paid by Bulgaria to her relations with the Balkan countries. "Bulgaria will continue to develop active political, economic, cultural and other relations on an equitable and mutally advantageous basis with the newly-liberated and the developing countries and to render them selfless moral and political and material support," said Mr Mladenov.

He also said that Bulgaria assesses highly the contribution of the Non-aligned Movement and will continue to back its struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace, for reduction of international tension, against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for reorganization of the international economic relations on a democratic and just basis.

Bulgaria's relations with the capitalist countries will continue to develop in full compliance with the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, said he.

INTERNATIONAL BULGARIAN STUDIES CONGRESS OPENS

AU250714 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 25 May 81

[Summary] The first congress of Bulgarian studies opened on 25 May in Sofia. Some 600 foreign specialists of Bulgarian studies and 800 Bulgarian scholars are taking part in the congress. "Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, under whose patronage the congress is taking place, was greeted with exceptional cordiality. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and others are attending the congress."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted the congress. "He expressed his confidence that the congress will enrich Bulgarian studies and will give this science a new impetus."

Zhivkov Speech

AU261400 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 May 81

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and Bulgarian State Council chairman, at the opening of the first congress of Bulgarian studies on 25 May in Sofia--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed guests and friends, dear comrades, it is a great honor for me to most sincerely welcome, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on behalf of the Bulgarian Government, all of you, participants in the first international congress of Bulgarian studies, and to wish you successful and useful work. [applause]

You know better than I do the significance of this most important event in the sector of sciences, occurring in the year we are celebrating the Bulgarian state's 1,300th anniversary. There is no doubt that the congress will enrich Bulgarian studies with new ideas, that it will give a new impetus to its further development. There is no doubt at all that this congress will find a response in all parts of the world, where there are people who give well-deserved credit to Bulgarian history and to the Bulgarian people's contribution to the development of modern civilization. Yesterday you saw a unique national holiday of our country--the holiday of the first teachers of the Bulgarian and Slav peoples--the brothers Cyril and Metodius--and of all their disciples and followers throughout the centuries. This is the holiday of Bulgarian education and culture, the holiday of Slavonic literacy. Let us be permitted to wish all peoples throughout the globe that they may celebrate this kind of holiday, in which people march, carrying pictures of educators and scholars, of writers and philosophers. At the end of your congress you will observe together with us another Bulgarian holiday--the day commemorating our brilliant poet Khristo Botev,--the revolutionary, who died in the struggle for our national liberation and for the sake of a future, sensible alliance among all peoples, in which he deeply believed.

Botev's holiday is a day commemorating the immortality of all those Bulgarians who died in the unequal but heroic struggle against obscurantism and social injustice, believing in the people's freedom and in the creative development of human personality.

I think that it is not a mere coincidence that you will be holding your congress during the period between these two remarkable dates which have a profound meaning for every Bulgarian. These memorial days, more than anything else, characterize the Bulgarian people's progress during the past centuries and map out their development throughout the centuries of the future. Such days, more than anything else, indicate the close links between the jubilee of the Bulgarian state, the traditional holiday in honor of the work accomplished by Cyril and Metodius, and the Bulgarian people's traditions in the struggle for freedom, independence and social justice.

These holidays, more than anything else, represent a symbol of the creative ardour of our predecessors, of the inextinguishable striving of our people for literacy and science, for spiritual culture and progress.

These holidays, more than anything else, confirm the logical character of the historical fact that precisely in the lands of the ancient Bulgarian state the seeds of Cyril's and Metodius' work found fertile soil and began to flourish, while the fruits of this work prospered throughout the centuries and inspired the peoples with self-confidence, with a statesmanlike feeling; they helped to preserve our national independence, our unity and our national culture. As descendants of ancient civilizations, the Bulgarian people have succeeded in preserving the ripe fruit of Bulgarian literacy; they have presented universal culture and progress with valuable treasures.

You, the participants in this congress, are respected and authoritative scholars and in your works you have described most thoroughly and in detail the significance and role of the Bulgarian language and literature, of Bulgarian arts and culture, of Bulgarian history. We are warmly grateful to all of those who, with scientific awareness and with scholarly objectivity, have devoted and are devoting themselves to the research of the vital cause of Bulgarian studies, to the preservation and to the development of the Bulgarian national character, and later, of the Bulgarian nation, to the Bulgarian language, which is the glorious spiritual weapon of our people, to the significance of Bulgaria's contribution to the culture of the Slavs and of all Europe.

As in every scientific field, in Bulgarian studies, too, there can be no two kinds of truth. Only the objective truth is needed in this field. We must find out the truth about the historical development and historical significance of the experience which our people acquired through suffering throughout the centuries, when our ancestors resisted foreign oppression, not only with real weapons in their hands, but also with the weapon of the spirit and with the language of their extraordinary, brilliant people's genius, with the unforgettable monuments of Bulgarian literature and literacy, and with the lofty accomplishments of the glorious literary schools which flourished throughout our Bulgarian territory.

As early as in the era of its beginnings Bulgarian literacy and literature, as well as Bulgarian culture, served not only the Bulgarian national character and the Bulgarian state, but also the common human ideals. Perhaps this is the reason why these values persisted and were preserved during unequal struggles. For, only a people who see their worthy place only in constructive coexistence and in relations based on equal rights with other peoples can be strong and invincible.

The earliest literary works of ancient Bulgaria that have been preserved to this day speak of the equal right for all peoples of living on the earth under the warm sun in the skies.

This is why so many ideas and social movements which are highly appreciated throughout the world had their origins in Bulgaria, from where they spread throughout the world. Our land has always given birth to great people's leaders, revolutionaries, inspired writers and poets. Our people have raised great philosophers and artists, they have educated the common working people in a spirit of human dignity, with a sense of social justice. Thus, the eternal significance of our past has asserted itself. This past is inspiring our self-confidence today, as a creative people, as a nation of fighters devoted to the most sacred ideals of our time. These are the ideals of social justice, the ideals of freedom for all oppressed people in the world, the ideas of progress in all sectors of material and spiritual construction, the ideals of peaceful competition in building a world deprived of wars and violence.

Perhaps, esteemed comrades and guests, this is the reason why Bulgaria has always attracted the attention of the world with its past and present. At the same time Bulgaria has always been interested in the rest of the world, has considered itself a part of the world. Our country has always adopted and still adopts an active stand in favor of justice in the struggle between life and death, between freedom and oppression, between war and peace. As never before, the Bulgarian people who have lived through many trials, having preserved their spiritual and physical strength, are full masters of their land and of their own work, they are living peacefully and are confident as regards their future and the future of the coming generations.

This is the picture of socialist Bulgaria today. It is a country, which with the talents and efforts of its people has won the right to stand in the front ranks of contemporary material and intellectual progress. This is Bulgaria, which pursues and further develops the traditions of its unforgettable past, in the present century, which is full of anxiety, when the warmongers are threatening the foundations of civilization, and even life on our planet.

The high state of maturity of our culture, the upsurge of our economy, science and technology, the successful overcoming of difficulties in our development--all these things precisely--give us the opportunity to participate more actively than ever in common actions and in cooperation, as well as in the joint struggle of the peoples for social progress, for peaceful constructive efforts and for creative achievements in the cultural sector.

All scholarly achievements in Bulgarian studies serve the cultural exchange, they serve peace and understanding among the peoples. We sincerely rejoice at the progress achieved in contemporary Bulgarian studies, which you are accomplishing with so many creative efforts, with inspiration. We rejoice at all your successes, at all your innovations and research achievements, which enrich the Bulgarian nation's intellectual life, which a a source of knowledge and experience for the present and future generations in our homeland.

As in every scientific field, in Bulgarian studies too, there are unlimited prospects for future achievements. We highly appreciate the talents and creative accomplishments of the present representatives of Bulgarian studies, we highly appreciate their ardent patriotism and respect the selfless efforts of the foreign scholars of Bulgarian studies, their contribution to the development of international scholarly traditions in this field.

Allow me to express the conviction that Bulgarian studies will continue also in the future to be a field of scientific and scholarly cooperation, for cultural and intellectual development, for true creative efforts, which will represent an ever growing source of joy and satisfaction.

Science has a great historical mission in our era. It is bound to serve truth, it must build bridges of mutual trust, it must build bridges of mutual relations, it must not serve hostilities, but solidarity among people, it must inspire all our thoughts for serving progress and peace.

We share the hope that in the present time of international tension the first congress of Bulgarian studies will also be a contribution to the struggle for pursuing detente in international life, that it will join in the necessary dialogue of our time for understanding and cooperation among people and nations, and that it will be an expression of our common, humanitarian concern for the present and future of mankind.

I would like once more to thank all of you for all your past accomplishments, for your respect and love for Bulgaria and its material and spiritual culture. Permit me, once again, to wish you new, creative achievements and successes, personal happiness and vigorous health.

May the first international congress of Bulgarian studies remain a memorable event in the history of our era, as an event in the development of science and culture, in the mutual scientific exchange and mutual acquaintance of peoples, an event serving peace, humanitarianism and progress.

Thank you for your attention! [applause]

'JOINT STATEMENT" ON CEAUSESCU VISIT, COOPERATION

AU262001 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 81 pp 1, 3

["Joint Statement on the Further Development of Fraternal Friendship and Multifaceted Cooperation Between the CPCZ and the RCP and the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] The CPCZ and the RCP and the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR], proceeding from the results of the meeting between a CSSR party and state delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and a SRR party and state delegation led by Conrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and SRR president, in Prague on 19-21 May 1981;

Guided by the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th RCP Congress;

Highly appraising the traditional fraternal friendship and the steady consolidation of mutual cooperation between the two communist parties, states and peoples, in keeping with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and the SRR signed on 16 April 1968 and with the declaration on intensifying friendship and developing fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP and the CSSR and the SRR of 24 June 1977;

Firmly convinced that the further constant expansion and intensification of relations between the two parties and states, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity, independence and national sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and friendly assistance, corresponds to the vital interests of the Czechoslovak and Romanian people and contributes to strengthening socialism, the socialist countries' unity, detente, and to developing cooperation among nations and consolidating peace in the world;

Determined to further expand and intensify bilateral and multilateral cooperation with other member countries of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA;

Resolved to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, developing countries as well as other countries with different social systems on a mutually beneficial basis;

Imbued with the firm will to strive together with all peace-loving states and progressive and democratic forces to lessen international tension, actively continue the policy of peace, security and detente, bring about a limitation of and an end to the arms race and disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and to develop cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage in Europe and in the world;

Consistently supporting the struggle of nations against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and for freedom, independence and social progress;

Confirming their will to contribute to reinforcing the international legal order on the basis of the principles and objectives of the UN Charter;

Declare, following talks between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and SRR president:

1. The friendly Czechoslovak-Romanian relations and cooperation are developing successfully in all areas on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, independence, full equality, noninterference in internal affairs, trust and mutual respect, in keeping with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and the SSR and the Czechoslovak-Romanian declaration of 24 June 1977.

Coordination between the two communist parties plays a determining role in the permanent multifaceted development of fraternal Czechoslovak-Romanian relations. The extraordinary importance of meetings and talks between Comrades Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu and the conclusions and agreements reached in their course was stressed in that context.

The two sides positively assessed the results of meetings between leading representatives and representatives of other party and state bodies and social organizations to further expand and intensify mutual cooperation in all areas of joint interest, in keeping with the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th RCP Congress.

In accordance with those conclusions, the two sides expressed their determination to expand and intensify the exchange of information and experiences from building socialism and from the two countries' foreign policy and the exchange of views on current issues and problems of the international communist and workers movement. They showed their interest in further expanding and intensifying cooperation between regions, counties, cities and collectives of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The two leading party and state representatives positively assessed the development of contacts between the CSSR Federal Assembly and the SRR Grand National Assembly, between the governments, ministries and other government agencies. In that context they stressed the important contribution of regular meetings between the two states' heads of government to developing and diversifying cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and other areas. They expressed both sides' endeavor to further expand and intensify those contacts and cooperation.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the conclusions adopted concerning the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation are being successfully implemented. Mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation was further expanded in the course of the past 5-year plan and reflects the steadily increasing opportunities and economic potential of the two countries. The existing treaties, agreements and other accords formed the foundation for expanding and reinforcing the further development of cooperation and mutual goods exchange, for adopting and making use of higher and more effective forms of economic cooperation, especially production-sharing and specialization, and for intensifying cooperation in the sphere of science and technology. In the past 5-year plan the exchange of goods increased roughly 30 percent compared with the preceding 5-year period, which was more than the long-term trade agreement envisaged.

A positive assessment was made of the activity of the mixed Czechoslovak-Romanian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and of the results of talks between central planning bodies, foreign trade bodies, agencies in charge of science and technology and the two countries' ministries and economic organizations. The importance of intensifying work contacts between ministries and organizations in charge of the economy for the implementation of the conclusions of the meeting at the highest level was stressed. The two sides noted with satisfaction the results of the coordination of national economic plans for the 1981-1985 period between the CSSR and the SRR, which represent a good foundation for developing economic relations. The long-term trade agreement for the 1981-1985 period that has been signed envisages further significant increases in the mutual goods exchange compared with the results achieved in the past 5-year period. It has been agreed that the central planning bodies, foreign trade organizations and ministries in charge of the economy will continue to try to achieve a higher goods exchange than the agreement provides for.

The two sides stressed the growing role of production-sharing and specialization in the development of economic relations and mutual goods exchange.

The two countries' ministries in charge of the economy have been enjoined to speed up the negotiations and complete the work on production-sharing and specialization projects in such a way as to substantially increase the share of products manufactured on the basis of production-sharing and specialization, in the interest of a better satisfaction of the growing needs of the two countries' national economies for basic materials, fuels, machinery and modern equipment. The two sides agreed to develop new forms of social projects in production-sharing such as implementing trade cooperation and ventures in third countries, including the corresponding organizational forms.

The two sides positively assessed the program of cooperation and collaboration in the sphere of scientific research and technological development for the 1981-1985 period and decided that the two countries' central agencies for science and technology, in cooperation with economic bodies and organizations, should devote special attention and efforts to ensuring that the mutual scientific-technical cooperation make a greater contribution to solving problems that are of priority importance to the two countries' economies, to developing production-sharing and specialization and to enhancing the two countries' export potential.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to continue to contribute to implementing the provisions of the "comprehensive program of further intensifying and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration among CEMA member states" as well as the "long-term target-oriented programs of cooperation" that have been adopted within the CEMA framework for a number of basic material production branches, with the aim of improving the satisfaction of the member states' needs for basic raw materials and other materials, energy, machinery, equipment and modern technology, in the interest of speeding up each member country's development, balancing out the levels of economic development and building socialism and communism.

Reaffirming their resolve to raise economic cooperation to a qualitatively higher level and to make increasingly intensive use of the two countries' constantly growing economic and scientific-technical potential, the two party and state representatives expressed their satisfaction with the "program agreement on the basic directions of the long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the SRR" that was signed during the visit. They positively assessed the prospects of expanding and intensifying mutual cooperation in all areas, on a solid, long-term basis. The mixed Czechoslovak-Romanian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and the two countries' ministries and agencies in charge of the economy were enjoined in close cooperation resolutely to see to implementing the conclusions stemming from that document.

The two sides assessed positively the results of Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation in science, education, culture, arts, health care and other areas. They advocated further expansion and enrichment of the content of cooperation in those areas and mutual familiarization of the two countries' public with the results achieved by the people of the two countries in building socialism and developing culture, science and education.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the more intensive mutual knowledge about the life of the people of the CSSR and the SRR and about the two countries' successes in building an advanced socialist society significantly contributes to further expanding and improving cooperation in all areas.

The leading party and state representatives reconfirmed the two parties' and states' firm resolve to continue to strive in the future to intensify the traditional fraternal friendship and multifaceted development of mutual cooperation in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Romanian people, in the interest of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

II. When exchanging their views on the international situation, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and SRR president, stressed the importance and lasting validity of the principles contained in the Czechoslovak-Romanian declaration adopted during the June 1977 meeting at the highest level in Bucharest.

The two party and state representatives expressed their concern over the aggravated international situation, which poses a great threat to preserving peace and continuing the process of detente, to international security and cooperation, to the independence of nations and progress in the world. It is a consequence of the imperialist policy of strength, confrontation and stepped-up feverish pursuit of armament.

New obstacles are being erected on the way to rebuilding international economic relations on an equal and just basis. Force or the threat to use force against developing countries is being more and more often employed in the struggle for energy and raw material resources. That gives rise to instability in relations among states and results in the emergence of new flashpoints of tension.

The two leading party and state representatives noted that the nations' determination to face up to the policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and to decide themselves on their fate is becoming increasingly stronger.

The CSSR and the SRR, together with other socialist countries, resolutely oppose any attempts to undermine international detente and impede the development of cooperation among countries, all steps that might make the situation more complicated, and strive for all countries to combine their efforts to halt the escalation of tension and further develop the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation.

The two sides stressed the importance of the Warsaw declaration of 15 May 1980 and of the Moscow communique of 5 December 1980, adopted by the Warsaw Pact member states, and the topicality of the proposals contained in them--proposals to continue the policy of detente and cooperation, to halt the feverish pursuit of armament, to make a transition to military detente and disarmament--especially nuclear disarmament--to eliminate the use of force from international relations and solve disputes among states exclusively by peaceful means, and to strengthen peace and all nations' independence and security.

The CSSR and the SRR are determined to strive, together with the other Warsaw Pact member states, other socialist countries, all peace-loving states and democratic and progressive forces throughout the world to put into life the proposals contained in the documents adopted in Warsaw and Moscow.

The two countries pay special attention to strengthening friendship, solidarity and cooperation with other socialist countries. They reaffirm their resolve to continue promoting relations with those countries in all areas, in the interest of expanding mutually beneficial cooperation and assistance. They are determined to do everything to constantly deepen and expand relations and strengthen the unity and cohesion among socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity and equality. Their cooperation in the international field is a significant contribution to creating new relations in Europe and the world. This is of special importance at a time when an increasing number of nations are opting to build a new social order.

Czechoslovakia and Romania reiterate their consistent policy of constantly expanding cooperation with states that have gained independence, with the developing and nonaligned countries.

They also favor an expansion of relations with advanced capitalist countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, being convinced that a firm basis of such relations among states is respect for the principles of independence and national sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, renunciation of force or the threat to use force and the right of each nation to freely choose and develop its political, economic and social system without any outside interference.

The two sides advocated on that occasion strict and consistent observance of all provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They attach particular importance to the successful conclusion of the current Madrid meeting--the adoption of a final document that would give a new, strong impetus to implementing all provisions and principles of the Helsinki Final Act and to intensifying the process of international detente and that would contain practical steps concerning the military and political aspects of European security and the continuation of the all-European process started in Helsinki.

They expressed their resolve to exert effective efforts to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as an important part of developing the all-European process started by the Helsinki conference. The Soviet Union's proposal submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the expansion of zones affected by confidence-building measures in the military sphere forms a good basis that makes it possible to reach at the current talks an agreement on convening such a conference.

They consider it essential in Madrid to reach an agreement on further expanding relations among states in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas and on eliminating any manifestations of neonazism, chauvinism and terrorist actions with the aim of improving the political climate on the continent.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated that the immediate halting of the arms race and the adoption of concrete disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament, are crucial to present-day international relations, because peace, security and mankind's progress depend on the solution of those issues. In that context, the two sides reaffirmed their support for the Soviet Union's proposals concerning disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, which form a realistic base for talks and for achieving tangible, substantial results in arms limitation and disarmament, on the basis of strict observance of the principles of unimpeded security of all countries, while preserving the military balance of forces at an increasingly lower level.

The two sides believe that the NATO decision concerning the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear devices in Europe increases even more the existing threat to peace on the continent, to the very civilization and existence of European nations. They support the Soviet Union's proposal for a quantitative and qualitative moratorium on nuclear missile weapons in Europe and for a start of talks on halting the production and deployment of those weapons and for their reduction and gradual liquidation.

At the same time the two sides stressed the essential need to speedily attain tangible progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of military forces and arms in Central Europe and the constructive efforts and proposals being exerted by the participating socialist countries to reach that goal. It is necessary, in order to achieve genuine progress at the talks, that the participating Western countries also display the necessary political will to resolve the problems under discussion.

Czechoslovakia and Romania call for effective measures that would bring about a breakthrough in solving the problems of arms limitation and halting the feverish pursuit of armament, not only on a European but a global scale, and for implementation of concrete disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament.

The two sides place particular emphasis on banning the development of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, on completely and generally banning nuclear weapons tests, on banning and destroying radiological and chemical weapons, on refraining from the use of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states that do not have such weapons on their territories, on concluding an agreement on a reduction of military budgets and armed forces and on abolishing military bases on the territories of other countries. In that connection the two sides called to mind the position expressed in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states of 15 May 1980 concerning the simultaneous disbanding of the NATO and Warsaw Pact military blocs.

Czechoslovakia and Romania attribute extraordinary importance to the 1982 special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament and express the conviction that it will contribute to achieving tangible progress in the area of general and complete disarmament and will endorse the convening of a world conference on disarmament. The two sides will take an active part in its thorough preparation.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed that the CSSR and the SRR will actively strive to transform international economic relations, including relations among socialist and advanced capitalist countries, on a just, democratic and equal basis and to eliminate all obstacles and discriminatory measures from international trade. The two countries attach increased attention to attaining a constructive agreement on starting, within the UN framework, global negotiations on problems of economic coopeation, the solution of which would contribute to establishing a new international economic order and support the developing countries' efforts to accelerate the growth rates of their economies.

The two sides expressed their concern over the situation in the Middle East. They favor a political solution of the conflict by peaceful means. A just and firm peace can be achieved only when Israel withdraws from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, when the problems of the Arab people of Palestine are solved and their right to set up their own independent state is recognized, and when the independence and integrity of all states in the area is secured.

The CSSR and the SRR confirmed their resolute support for the struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination and policy of apartheid, foreign domination and exploitation, for the respect of each nation's right to decide about its national wealth and to develop freely and independently along the path of social progress, free of any interference. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle for the people of Namibia for freedom and independence, under SWAPO's leadership, and with the struggle of the people of the Republic of South Africa for the liquidation of the regime of apartheid and racial discrimination.

The two sides stressed the important role of the Nonaligned Movement as a positive active factor in present-day international politics, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for peace, security, detente and disarmament, for democratizing international relations.

The CSSR and the SRR attribute great importance to the growing role and contribution of the United Nations to strengthening peace and detente, achieving disarmament and ensuring the security and national independence of all nations and their cooperation.

III. In the course of their talks, the two delegations also exchanged views on main issues of the international communist and workers movement. Comrade Gustav Husak and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the international communist and workers movement is constantly expanding and consolidating itself and that it has an ever greater impact on the solution of grave international problems.

The two sides stress the determination of their communist parties to continue to contribute to strengthening unity and comradely cooperation of communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, internationalist solidarity and mutual support; while respecting their independence and equality, noninterference in internal affairs and each party's right to work out independently its policy and choose its way toward revolutionary transformations according to the specific conditions under which it is active.

In that context the two sides appraised the topicality and significance of the goals and principles formulated in the document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties of June 1976 and reaffirmed their determination to continue to strive for their implementation.

The two sides expressed the conviction that under the complicated conditions of the present international situation it is urgent that all communist and workers parties strive to mobilize and unite the broadest possible political and social forces, popular masses and public opinion in the struggle against the policy of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for peace, detente, disarmament, national independence and social progress.

The two sides stressed the importance of developing the communist parties' dialogue and cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties, with all progressive and democratic organizations and other social forces and movements striving to put an end to the feverish pursuit of armament, to eliminate the danger of war, and to assert peace, international detente and understanding among nations.

They expressed their solidarity with national liberation movements and with countries that have freed themselves from colonial oppression and struggle to consolidate their national independence and for disarmament and peace in the world.

The two sides expressed their full satisfaction with the results of the visit and talks and the firm conviction that they will be a significant new contribution to further intensifying fraternal friendship and developing multifaceted cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP and the CSSR and the SRR, which fully corresponds to the longings of the two countries' nations and to the interest of socialism, progress, consolidation of peace, detente and development of international cooperation.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR president

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, SRR president

CHNOUPEK DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

LD232224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, left today for a visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, and its minister of foreign relations, Isidoro Malmierca. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by leading workers at the ministry.

DELAYS, INDISCIPLINE ON PRAGUE METRO REPORTED

LD241820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 May 81

[Summary] About 938 million passangers have travelled on the Prague metro since its opening 7 years ago but not all of them behave properly. Ladislav Slepicka, director of the metro, says that lack of care by passengers is causing unnecessary accidents, delays and disruptions in services, and 11-12 percent of accidents are caused by attempts to board trains about to leave the station.

"One of the serious manifestations of the general lack of discipline on the metro is alcohol. We are trying to pick up drunken people at station entrances but in a number of cases the operation of the metro is affected. We would also like to appeal to parents to take better care of their children on the metro. There are many unnecessary injuries suffered by small children under 6 years; in a number of cases the children are maimed for the rest of their lives.

"The indifference of the traveling public aggravates the situation on the metro and this permits many cases of injury and indiscipline among metro passengers.

"Each year 10-12 staff members are attacked and it is amazing that in the majority of cases, dozens, or even scores of passengers are passing by but nobody, absolutely nobody, comes to help. Yet, if someone misbehaves on the train he creates delays for everybody else."

COMMISSION DISCUSSES PREELECTION ACTIVITIES

LD251634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The second meeting of the central election commission of the National Front, which was chaired by Jindrich Polednik, the commission's chairman and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, took place in Prague today. On the basis of reports from the chairmen of the Czech and Slovak election commissions of the National Front, the commission discussed the course to date of preelection preparations in the entire territory of Czechoslovakia. It appreciated highly the fact that the preparation of the elections was taking place in the favorable atmosphere of social activity geared toward supporting and realizing the program of the 16th party congress. The interest of citizens in the elections is demonstrated, among other things, by their attendence at public preelection rallies, meetings and other activities at which candidates of the National Front for the seats of deputies in all representative bodies are introduced and where the drafts of new national front election programs are discussed. Voters express their active support for the National Front candidates and voice their specific suggestions and observations on the proposed election programs. The central election commission of the National Front further discussed documents on the composition of the election commissions of the National Front, district and area election commissions as well as a report on the number and composition of the registered National Front candidates. It noted that these commissions had been set up within the dates set by the law and that all candidates for the seats in the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, the Czech and Slovak National Councils and the national committees at all levels have also been registered.

The commission furthermore appreciated the fact that both the composition of the commissions and of the proposed list of National Front candidates corresponds to the exacting demands on these positions as well as to the structure of our socialist society. At the close of its meeting the commission expressed the conviction that all the preelection preparations have created favorable conditions for successful elections.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK ECONOMY--The Slovak government committee for the planned management of the national economy held a meeting on 14 May. The meeting assessed the comprehensive experiment of effectiveness and quality control practiced in 1978-80 in the department of the Slovak Ministry of Industry, the experiment connected with perfecting planned management in the construction industry in 1979-80, and discussed proposals for other "conceptual" experiments. The meeting also assessed and took a stance on the government's draft decree on penalizing poor quality production. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 81 p 2 AU]

HOFFMANN RECEIVES WARSAW PACT'S VIKTOR KULIKOV

LD261538 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, received on Tuesday Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, who is currently in the GDR.

In a cordial meeting at the GDR Defense Ministry Army General Hoffmann and Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov had a lively exchange of views about topical questions pertaining to the international situation and the responsible tasks of the National People's Army by the side of the Soviet brothers-in-arms within the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states in safeguarding the socialist achievements and peace against all assaults by imperialism.

The meeting was attended by army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the National People's Army, and other generals of the Soviet Army and the National People's Army.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH USSR OFFICIALS

DW270927 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1741 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met in Berlin today with the chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Nuclear Energy, Andronik Petrosyants. During the friendly talk, which was held in the spirit of the close fraternal relations between the two states and peoples, questions concerning scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of nuclear technology and nuclear energetics were discussed.

The interlocutors noted with gratification that as a result of the visit by the Soviet guest and his conferences in the GDR, the preparations for an agreement between the GDR and the USSR in the field of acceleration technology can be successfully wound up. The meeting was also attended by Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov and State Secretary Dr Jochen Kratzke.

HONECKER'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAPAN CONTINUES

Meeting With Emperor

LD271006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0420 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 27 May (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, paid a visit on Wednesday morning to the emperor of Japan, Hirohito, in the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

Erich Honecker told Emperor Hirohito that he had been very pleased to accept the invitation to visit Japan. The state visit is a reflection of the steady, flourishing, and developing relations between the GDR and Japan. Honecker stressed that these relations serve not only both states and peoples but are also a contribution to peace and detente, to improving the world situation. In view of the present international situation it is more urgent than ever to work actively toward this objective.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the achievements of the Japanese people attained by diligent and purposeful work. Japan is respected in the GDR as a modern industrial state, as a country with a highly developed science, culture and art and as an interesting and important partner.

In the talk, the emperor expressed his satisfaction at the visit of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, in Japan. He stressed the traditional relations between Japan and the GDR, two states with a highly developed and efficient industry. He expressed particular appreciation for the close cultural, scientific and technical relations between the two states. He was following with great attention the displays of GDR culture in Japan, especially the performance by the ballet of the German state opera and the concerts given by the Staatskapelle Berlin. The emperor appraised the lively cultural exchange as a contribution to mutual understanding and as an expression of friendly cooperation between the two peoples in the interest of peace and detente.

Later, the emperor received members of the official entourage accompanying the chairman of the GDR State Council: Erich Honecker received leading officials of the imperial household. At the end of the visit Erich Honecker and Emperor Hirohito posed for photographs.

Emperor Hosts Luncheon

LD271020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0634 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 27 May (ADN)--The emperor of Japan, Hirohito, hosted a lunch in his palace on Wednesday in honor of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council.

In his toast, the emperor expressed his esteem for the work of construction in the GDR, its economic and cultural development. He noted with satisfaction that the expanding exchanges between Japan and the GDR in various spheres are developing the friendly relations between the two countries. The emperor said he is convinced that Erich Honecker's visit to Japan will make a substantial contribution to intensifying mutual understanding and the further promotion of multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. He sincerely hopes that this will also serve world peace and worldwide friendship among the peoples.

KYODO Reportage

For Tokyo KYODO accounts of the visit to Japan of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and coverage of the Japan-GDR trade talks preceding the visit, see the Japan section of the 26 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SYRIAN INTERIOR MINISTER RECEIVED BY HONECKER

LD221516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN)--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker today received Nasir ad-Din Nasir, minister of interior of the Syrian Arab Republic and member of the Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, for a talk. The Syrian guest conveyed friendly greetings from Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, which Erich Honecker reciprocated equally cordially. The further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and Syria was the focal point of the talks with the Syrian minister.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the just struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialist aggression and for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine will be successful. They underlined their agreed opinion that only a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem can guarantee the security and sovereignty of all states in the region.

Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and head of the German people's police, also took part in the talks.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE AFRICANS ON LIBERATION DAY

LD251002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0145 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN)--On the occasion of African Liberation Day, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed to the heads of state of the OAU member states a message of greetings which pays tribute to the contribution of the OAU member states in maintaining and consolidating peace.

Erich Honecker emphasized that Namibia's independence can no longer be left off the agenda, and that relevant UN Security Council resolutions must be implemented. He promised that the GDR will continue its overall support of the selfless fight by the Namibian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], and that the peoples and states of Africa, the ANC [African National Congress] and all patriotic forces in southern Africa as well as the OAU can regard the GDR as a loyal friend in the fight for peace and security, national liberation and social progress.

On the same occasion, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has sent congratulations to OAU general secretary Edem Kodjo.

MONGOLIANS SEND GREETINGS MESSAGE TO LEADERS

AU221700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 81 p 5

[ND report: "Mongolian People's Republic Affirms Fraternal Friendship With GDR: On the Eve of 60th Anniversary of Mongolian People's Revolution"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Great People's Hural; and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], have conveyed a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, which reads as follows:

Dear Comrades,

The 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, which constitutes the climax of the protracted struggle of the Mongolian people for freedom and independence, happiness and social progress, is on 11 July 1981.

The Mongolian people commemorate this historic jubilee as a holiday of liberated labor and of socialist construction, of the triumph of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism on the ancient Mongolian soil, as a holiday of the inviolable friendship and fraternity with our loyal friend and ally--the great Soviet Union--the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community.

We express our profound conviction that the participation of a GDR party-government delegation in the festivities on the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution will serve the noble cause of comprehensively consolidating and developing the unshakeable fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples as well as between the countries of the entire socialist community for the benefit of peace, democracy and socialism.

On this occasion we wish you and through you all GDR working people from the bottom of our hearts new great successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 10th SED Congress in the interest of the further flourishing of your homeland as well as of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

SED'S NAUMANN ADDRESSES BERLIN MEETING 25 MAY

LD261650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2106 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] [No dateline received] Konrad Naumann, SED Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED, told a Berlin residents' meeting that peace and a stable GDR are essential in safeguarding what has been achieved and in continuing the GDR's proven policy. Only in this way can social and cultural advances be safeguarded and consolidated in line with the drectives of the 1981-85 economic plan.

DER SPIEGEL: EXTENDED CONSCRIPTION TERMS PLANNED

DW250914 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 25 May 81 p 14

[Text] East Berlin plans to extend the military service term in the GDR which now is 18 months. During a discussion with publishing-house readers Klaus Hoepcke, deputy minister of cultural affairs, confirmed that although the SED leadership has not yet taken a corresponding decision, the "rapidly advancing technical development" makes such a measure imperative.

Jointly with the Romanians and Hungarians the members of the GDR People's Army have the shortest training period in the Warsaw Pact. The brothers in arms of the other Eastern states have been serving 6 months longer ever since the Soviet Union in 1967 fixed military service at 2 years. Exceptions are made only for Soviet college graduates; they are drafted for a year and a half.

It was especially for economic reasons that the GDR leadership chose to reject a longer military training period to date: industry must not be deprived of too many experts. After 1979 Deputy Defense Minister Horst Stechbarth had averred that an extension of the military service period was not topical.

Deputy Cultural Affairs Minister Hoepcke now justified the change of attitude by arguing that constantly new technologies lead to a continuously increasing psychological strain on the soldiers. And, he added cryptically, the "need of permanent combat readiness" requires the unpopular measure.

It is now up to the writers to prepare among the people the terrain for the extended service period psychologically, he said.

Young writers, the deputy cultural boss demanded, must incorporate their military service in their literary work "in a constructive form." It is permissible indeed to deal with "circumstances deserving criticism" in "singular" cases, but on the whole the writing must be positive.

The publishing-house readers warned the deputy minister against unwarranted hopes: If young authors are allowed to write about their military service the country will have to reckon with extremely critical stories. No GDR publishing house would be able to publish their books. For it is particularly the young generation of writers which laments negative army experiences such as alcoholism and a lack of work morale.

BORDER VIOLATED BY UNIDENTIFIED FRG CITIZEN

DW221126 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1757 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Yesterday a male person violated the GDR state border. The border violator was arrested. He is not in the possession of identification documents. According to his own statements he is the FRG citizen (Josef Jakobi). The respective GDR organs are investigating the circumstances of the border violation.

LEADERS MEET BCP'S STANISHEV; POLAND DISCUSSED

LD271108 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 May (MTI)--Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, was visiting Hungary May 23-26 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Dimitur Stanishev has been received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC.

The Bulgarian guest has had talks with Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC. In a meeting, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of a full identity of views, they informed each other of the state and tasks of their party. They were satisfied to note that the relations of the two parties, countries and peoples have shown a successful development. They stressed the need for the furtherance of many-faceted cooperation to promote the successful solution of the topical tasks in socialist building.

They exchanged views about timely issues in world affairs and the international communist and labour movement. They assured of their party's full espousal the recommendations of the 26th CPSU Congress, aimed at solving the most important problems of world politics. They emphasized that, against the background of a tension-ridden international situation it is necessary to strengthen the unity and (?oneness) of the socialist countries. In that connection they described it as imperative that the Polish communists, the Polish advocates of socialism, the true patriots should repel the increasingly open attacks of the hostile and anarchic forces, and should assure the unfolding of socialism.

In attendance at the talks were Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC, and Boncho Mitev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Budapest. Dimitur Stanishev has left Budapest.

BORBELY HEADS WORKERS' GUARD DELEGATION TO CSSR

LD261032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian Workers' Guard has left for Czechoslovakia. The delegation which is headed by Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard, is responding to an invitation by the CPCZ Central Committee and the staff command of the Czechoslovak People's Militia.

PZPR CADRES DELEGATION PAYS VISIT 18-22 MAY

AU261611 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 May 81 p 8

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the cadre department of the PZPR Central Committee led by Stanislaw Marszal, deputy head of the department, visited our country 18-22 May. During its visit in Budapest and Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen country, the delegation studied matters concerning party and state personnel work. The Polish guests were received by Tibor Baranyai, member of the MSZMP's Central Control Committee and head of the Central Committee's party and mass organizations department.

GYENES RECEIVES JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER

LD262354 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 26 May (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Tuesday received Hiroyuki Okamoto, permanent member of the Japanese Communist Party Presidium, who is spending his holidays here. At the meeting, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, the sides discussed questions affecting the two parties and expressed readiness to further expand bilateral relations.

PRECONGRESS PARTY CAMPAIGN ENTERS FINAL STAGE

LD262158 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May (PAP)--The first of a series of voivodship report-election conferences scheduled to start on May 30 will open the final stage of preparations for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress.

The hitherto course of the campaign shows that about half of the new first secretaries of division and basic organizations are young people, not infrequently with short party membership record, who have not served in the party authorities before. The same applies to the composition of the party works committees' executives. Of the 240 delegates elected for the congress by works party committees every fourth is a worker directly involved in production.

Elections to party authorities (?of) congress delegates are conducted according to new democratic principles including secret ballot and unlimited number of candidates for posts in party authorities and congress delegates.

Precongress discussions, also attended by people with no party affiliation, focus on intra-party (?guarantees), acceleration of the process of socialist renewal, consolidation of the party's strength and unity, and restoration of the party's credibility and authority in the society.

WORKERS QUESTION GRABSKI ON PZPR CONGRESS, ISSUES

LD270910 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Today a report-back and election conference took place in the Polish optical works in Warsaw. In the interval the delegates spoke to Tadeusz Grabski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The main issues are the question of the congress, its preparation, its proper progress, and the election of new officers. As a branch organization we consider, and this is the broad feeling in our enterprise, that the mandate of the native organization authorizes the person to represent it at the congress, in the party authorities and echelons. This is our main proposal. We consider that the congress ought to be held in two stages.

[Grabski] I believe, however, that while the discussion is still in progress it is difficult to decide today whether the congress ought to be held in two stages, as your organization suggests, or in one stage. I believe that this is for the congress to decide.

[Unidentified speaker] Comrade, we workers have hands for work and we have every intention to work, though there are not many of us left, as the working class is rather disappointed with the party and government leadership. You must work and lead the nation so that the nation should love socialism. We have had enough of these lessons and disasters. We must try once more and really take the nation into account, take the working man into account. Otherwise [words indistinct].

[Grabski] [Word indistinct] experience of the seventies is immense and universal, and I fully share it. But I should like to say, comrades, that one of the objectives of the congress is to create such institutional guarantees, statutory guarnatees, so that these tragic experiences of ours and history might not be repeated.

[Unidentified speaker] As regards this purge in the party, comrade, are you not disturbed that this is taking too long? We are, because it is taking a very long time.

[Grabski] We all feel this. This is a great weight which paralyzes the actions of our party.

And that is why, as you known the 10th plenum has set up a special commission to accelerate this work before the ninth congress, in order to close this ignominious chapter in our party's history. As chairman of the commission, I should like to tell you that we will do everything possible in order to end this whole trend connected with the settling of accounts since we would like to talk at the ninth congress about constructive matters, about the future of the Polish party and not all the time be entangled in those moral and ethical matters.

Anyway, I should like to say that soon, in the early days of June, our commission will submit a report on the state of work to date so that the whole party and the whole community should be informed. [end recording]

GDANSK CONGRESS COMMISSION OUTLINES RENEWAL STANCE

LD261034 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] In accordance with a resolution passed at the latest plenary session of the Gdansk Voivodship Congress Commission, materials outlining the position of the Gdansk party organization regarding the Ninth Extraordinary Congress appeared in the tricity news agents' shops today. It is recognized that causes of the current must be analyzed, from the personal and systemic viewpoints alike, for this constitutes a real condition guaranteeing the country's development program and the fact that similar deformations of socioeconomic life will not recur in the future.

The recent plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee, like those which preceded it, failed to satisfy either party members or people with no party affiliation, people who expect that those who are responsible, who bear the responsibility, will be brought to account. It is the opinion of the Gdansk commission that the recent plenary sessions of the PZPR Central Committee failed to accord this desire the importance it deserves. After all, the point is not just to punish the people who brought us to a situation whose consequences are now being felt by all of us alike, for the most important thing is to unearth the background which made it possible for incorrect and irresponsible decisions to be taken by precisely those persons.

The document says that the prolonged lack of an unequivocal party stance on this question, and the fact that after all this time not all the guilty persons have yet been brought to account has resulted, among other things, in the fact that 9,000 people have surrendered their party cards in the Gdansk Voivodship. Most of them were long-standing members of party organizations. The main result of this state of affairs is the weakening of the party's authority.

If it is accepted that the mistakes committed and the guilt borne by people who occupied responsible posts mostly result from deviations in the system, then the dramas of 1968, 1970 and 1976 are now overripe for a throrough analysis. However, despite numerous commissions having been set up, the results of their investigations have still to be revealed to the broad masses of the public. This merely makes any hope of alleviating the tense situation in the country more remote. One of the 12 chapters of the Gdansk commission's precongress documents is devoted to these matters, while the remaining ones are devoted to such important issues as intraparty democracy or the functioning of the economy.

Today we dwelt on the drive to settle accounts, since it constitutes the necessary condition for the introduction and implementation of reforms based on public trust. The party's leading role as outlined by the Gdansk commission should be based not on power, but on authority. This can only be attained through discussions and rational persuasion.

OLSZOWSKI ON PARTY'S PLACE IN COUNTRY'S LIFE

AU261551 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 May 81 p 2

[PAP report on statements made by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 20 May meeting with members of the Krakow University party organization]

[Text] Stefan Olszowski's meeting with members of the Krakow University party organization on 20 May was an open meeting, which was also attended by many nonparty students, university workers and invited representatives of party organizations in Krakow factories.

The meeting was far from being conventional because of the gravity of the problems brought up from the floor, because of tough and often personal questions addressed to S. Olszowski and because of the stubborn inquiries into the issues of the party's functioning, into the reasons and sources of the present crisis and into the ways of overcoming it.

However, it is impossible not to stress that the meeting was marked by candor and that its participants stressed that in the present extremely difficult situation, especially in the field of the economy, and in view of the need to settle political and social problems, we all need such candor in order to be able to accurately formulate the reasons for the crisis and to effectively map out the "critical path" along which to overcome the situation. S. Olszowski agreed to the proposal from the floor that he should give direct answers to the questions put to him by participants, each of whom inquired about a number of issues.

The questioners were especially interested in S. Olszowski's personal views and in the causes he serves and represents as a Pole, a communist and a member of the party and political leadership. That was an extremely important issue, the questioners said, because of the impact S. Olszowski makes on important decisions--for example on those in the field of the mass media's functioning. The questions from the floor also reflected the wish to clarify various legends that make their rounds in Krakow about Stefan Olszowski. Those legends, which vary enormously, refer to the times when S. Olszowski was chairman of the Polish Students Association, when he was foreign minister and when he was "taken out" of the party leadership at the eighth party congress. The most recent legend turns around the "selected" political pronouncements made by S. Olszowski during the events in March 1968 (the question submitted in that connection did not define more closely those pronouncements) or the statements made in the last few months in the speeches at the Central Committee plenums, at the sessions of the Congress Commission and at the meetings in factories, including the Nowa Huta meeting, and in connection with the Bydgoszcz events and his propaganda activity in the Politburo.

Replying, S. Olszowski said: "Whatever has motivated and is motivating me has always been consistent with my political convictions. I am not interested, especially in the country's present situation, either in personal success or personal defeat. What I am interested in is to work for the good of the working people and the country and to make a contribution to the task of solving our crisis situation as long as I hold a specific job in the party elesewhere."

S. Olszowski evaluated the country's situation as extremely difficult and complicated as well as dramatic in many respects. The country's situation is marked above all by the enormous disintegration [dyzintegracja] of social awareness which inter alia helps weaken the authority and functions of the apparatus of political and economic power and worsens economic results. The analysis of that situation poses certain conclusions, he said. Above all, there has been no parallel improvement at the political and economic level. The discussions in our country, which are developing in the right direction, and the efforts to intensify the democratic character of our life are accompanied by too feeble activities to take the country out of its economic crisis. It would be ideal, S. Olszowski continued, if true national concord prevailed in such a situation and if the party were truly able to discharge its leading role. We should bear in mind that sociopolitical and economic problems are complicated, can become even more complicated and can threaten new social tensions.

S. Olszowski stressed most strongly that countering the frightening tendency of the national income to decrease is the key to solving our country's dramatic situation. The way out of that situation can be found only in consistently implementing the economic reform.

Following that speech, which was listened to with attention, questions were addressed to S. Olszowski. There were 16 questioners, including some Solidarity members. Questions were often repeated. Below is a summary of S. Olszowski's answers to what the questioners thought were questions on key issues.

--A political personality acquires shape in development and always in relation to specific events, conditions and situations. For example, if today one says that I am a "hardliner" [beton] or a "conservatist" [konserwa], then one should stop and think what all that means and can mean. We should bear in mind, especially in the present situation, that political imagination must go hand in hand most closely with the highest sense of political responsibility. Long before August 1980 I advocated far-reaching reforms. I am for far-reaching reforms, but they must be carried out gradually and in a balanced and responsible way. Consistently squaring accounts with the people who are responsible for deformations and the present situation is one of the important premises for the party's correct functioning and for overcoming the country's crisis.

The point is that political, party and penal consequences should be exacted clearly, decisively and consistently to the very end. At the same time the party statutes and laws should provide for a system of suitable guarantees to prevent any recurrence of deformations.

--Poland is really being threatened by anarchization of state life. If I have said and say that there are in our country forces opposed to socialism, then I have done and do it completely out of conviction. Among such forces I count: KOR, the Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN) and a certain stream within Solidarity under KOR's influence. We must not come to terms with those forces' efforts to create a "psychosis of uprising," to seek to eliminate the party from the system of power, to deny socialism and to weaken our alliances. We cannot view such trends with equanimity. I am against them because I think that the policy of social agreement, negotiations and dialogue is not only possible but necessary as well.

--Much has changed for the better in information policy, although various errors and mistakes continue to occur. It is no doubt natural that the party seeks to run the party press. However, we should see that it is done through effectively fulfilling inspirational and controlling tasks. The issue of the true mutual extent to which information about Poland is published by foreign countries, including the socialist countries, and by us about the problems of our neighbors and allies, is most crucial.

--It is worth refraining from finally evaluating the Bydgoszcz events because they are still subject to the talks between the sides concerned.

--S. Olszowski agreed to the view put forward by some participants that a politician represents not only himself, but also his electorate. However, he said, we should bear in mind another approach to problems when one is responsible for them in the countryside and another when one is responsible for them in a plant, for example. It is out of the question that a member of the party leadership should be bound in every detail by the instructions of his parent organization.

PAP VIEWS ECONOMIC STRATEGY FOR EIGHTIES

LD242212 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 24 May 81

["Lines of Economic Development in 1980's"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May (PAP)--One of the most important and urgent tasks now under discussion in party organizations and the press before the 9th PUWP Congress is the definition of the lines of Poland's economic development in the 1980's.

The programmatic document presented by the party leadership declares that Poland will continue its policy of industrialization, with (?considerable changes) in the entire economic structure. Industry is to contribute markedly to the expansion of agricultural production and food economy in general as well as to fast realization of the nation's housing programme, better furnishing of apartments and satisfaction of the cultural and medical care needs of the population.

The programme of stabilization should also ensure an increase in the production of staple goods for the home market, and export production of goods which have won renown in foreign markets. As concerns structural changes, special attention should be paid to those branches of economy which can draw supplies from domestic resources. Each sector of the economy should rely more on recycling. Of essential importance is the preparation and introduction of fuel, energy and raw material saving programmes.

The investment policy charted for the 1980's should be adjusted to Poland's real possibilities. Because of limited funds, the investments should be allocated for the expansion of those sectors where it is indispensable. Investments in other sectors should be confined to modernization or reconstruction of the production potential with a view to its fullest utilization, also by relocation of labour resources. Wrong employment policy is one of the causes for a critically low index of labour productivity in Poland, several times below the figure recorded in the capitalist countries.

Extremely important to Poland is the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union, our biggest supplier of raw materials and simultaneously a very absorptive market. Also important is our cooperation with the other socialist countries. In addition, Poland should more actively participate in various programmes of socialist integration within the CMEA, and specialization agreements contained in these programmes should be better adjusted to the current needs and possibilities of the country.

Finally, stated the document now widely discussed in PUWP organizations, an indispensable condition of restoring economic stability is the improvement of Poland's financial situation in her trade with the capitalist countries through a faster increase in exports than imports and replacement of short-term credits with long-term investments. The "assumptions" declare that Poland should arrive at a stable level of its foreign debt in 1985.

DEMOCRATIC YOUTH UNION HOLDS FOUNDING CONGRESS

Not a 'Counter-Balance'

LD231446 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May (PAP)--The founding congress of Poland's Democratic Youth Union (ZMD) opened in Krakow today. The congress drew 104 delegates representing some 8,000 members of this newly formed organization of Polish youth.

Opening debates, the delegates greeted the leadership of the Democratic Party (SD) headed by its chairman Edward Kowalczyk which holds political patronage over the Democratic Youth Union. The congress is also attended by senior officials of the United Peasants' Party, the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the Pathfinders' Union and veteran activists of the democratic movement.

In his opening speech, chairman of the ZMD National Provisional Council Piotr Wallo stated that patriotism, democracy and progress determine the ideological face of the organization which, through its specific distinctiveness, does not want and will not be a counterbalance of other youth organizations.

While being against uniformism of the youth movement, the Democratic Youth Union comes out for cooperation with all the other organizations of Polish youth.

Declaration Adopted

LD242256 Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May (PAP)--The founding congress of the Democratic Youth Union (ZMD), which was held last Saturday and Sunday in Krakow, attracted 104 delegates representing some 8,000 members of this newly formed organization. The congress adopted a statute and ideological declaration of the union.

The statute defines the union as an autonomous political organization cooperating with the Democratic Party because of ideological identities. Every Polish citizen aged from 15 to 30 may be a member of the Democratic Youth Union, and membership excludes membership in other political youth organizations. Adult members of the union have the right to join any political party in the Polish People's Republic.

The declaration, recognized by the delegates as an integral part of the statute, stresses that the union is a non-Marxist political organization of youth, open to all who, having progressive and humanitarian [word indistinct] in mind, want to actively participate in the patriotic cause to implement the democratic principles [word indistinct] the Polish society and state, develop new democratic forms and institutions, and defend them.

TRYBUNA LUDU Report

AU261606 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 81 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Democratic Youth Union Congress--Statutes and Ideological Declaration"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE FOUNDING CONGRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC YOUTH UNION (ZMD) WAS HELD IN THE KRAKOW PEOPLE'S COUNCIL OFFICES LAST SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. SOME 104 DELEGATES OF THE BURGEONING ORGANIZATION REPRESENTED ABOUT 8,000 UNION MEMBERS. THE CONGRESS ADOPTED THE UNION'S STATUTES AND IDEOLOGICAL DECLARATION AND ELECTED THE REVISION COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL COURT.

The congress was attended by the union's leaders and by Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Democratic Party, representatives of the ZSL Supreme Committee, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Rural Youth Union, the Socialist Union of Polish Students and the Polish Scout Union, as well as the veterans of the Polish democratic movement were also present.

Piotr Wallo, chairman of the union's provisional leadership, discussed the draft congress documents and said that terms such as patriotism, democracy and progress determined the image of the burgeoning union, which, despite certain differences and specifics, does not intend to act as a counterweight to other youth organizations. He stressed that cooperation with the Democratic Party is a condition for implementing the union's program.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHAIRMAN E. KOWALCZYK SAID THAT THE UNION'S COOPERATION WITH HIS PARTY MUST PLAY A BASIC ROLE IN DEVELOPING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE UNION. Agreeing to act as patron to the union, the 12th Congress of the Democratic Party declared its willingness to cooperate closely. He stressed that the draft congress documents make it possible to support the union.

BOTH THE PLENARY DISCUSSION AND THE SESSIONS OF THE WORKING TEAMS, WHICH EXTENDED LATE INTO THE NIGHT ON SATURDAY, PRESENTED THEIR VIEWS ON THE BASIC DRAFT DOCUMENTS THROUGH THE DELEGATES FROM INDIVIDUAL AREAS. During the discussion, which was often stormy, the delegates endeavored to answer basic questions: What kind of organization should young people holding democratic convictions have? What should be done to ensure that, despite the Democratic Party's patronage, the union remains organizationally and politically independent? The delegates agreed that it was necessary to adopt the principle of pluralism of views and origins of those who want to join the union.

THE CONGRESS EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT UNION MEMBERS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN REPRESENTATIVE AND SELF-GOVERNING BODIES AND THAT THE UNION MUST PROVIDE POLITICAL EDUCATION FOR ITS MEMBERS. Many delegates came out against any federalization of the youth movement, declaring their readiness to extensively cooperate with all youth organizations in various fields.

Following acute and polemical debates and disputes caused by the intransigence of some delegates, the congress adopted the union's statutes and ideological declaration.

THE STATUTES DEFINE THE UNION AS AN INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, WHICH, BECAUSE OF IDEOLOGICAL COMMUNITY, COOPERATES WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The union follows the principles of democracy and collegiality and all its authorities work collegially. The statutes allow one to hold the same function in the union government and bodies for two terms only. Every Polish citizen between 15 and 30 can join the union, provided he accepts the statutes and the ideological declaration and pledges to actively participate in the union's work. A union member must not belong to any other political youth organization.

The declaration, which is an integral part of the statutes, stresses that the union is a nonMarxist political organization of young people, which is open to everyone, who--motivated by progressive and humanist ideas--wants to actively participate in the patriotic task of implementing the democratic principles by which Polish society and state function and of developing and defending new democratic forms and institutions.

The union's National Council will be set up within a month or so when the individual areas have proposed two representatives each. In the meantime the union's executive power will be held by the Congress Presidium, elected on Saturday, which will be chaired by Jakub Sobanski, 26, a delegate from Poznan who is a lawyer and who works in the Poznan town development board.

On Sunday afternoon and evening the congress discussed the union's action program.

KANIA MEETS WITH RURAL YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES

LD262132 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May (PAP)--PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania here today received members of Presidium of the National Board of the Rural Youth Union, ZMW, and a group of young farmers who are members of the organization. The delegation presented the programme of the union's activities.

The Rural Youth Union (?was) recently reborn as a fully independent ideological, educational, and political organization of the younger generation in the Polish countryside. Espousing the best traditions of former rural youth organizations, the ZMW today affiliates about 120,000 young farmers, farm workers and the rural intelligentsia.

Stanislaw Kania took the floor at the end of the meeting. Pointing to the ways of getting the country out of the tough economic situation at present, the PUWP first secretary expressed his conviction that the extraordinary party congress will not only spell out the party programme but will generate a more propitious climate for the development of socialist renewal. Inviting Rural Youth Union members to take part in the precongress discussion, Stanislaw Kania said that the party would welcome rural youth's opinion on the formulation of a programme to deal with the crucial problems of the countryside, agriculture, the youth, and the country at large.

FURTHER ON 25 MAY STUDENT PROTEST MARCHES

Warning Against More Marches

LD261204 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May (PAP)--Public calm is highly valued in our country today.

About 2 months have passed since the Polish Sejm called on society to refrain from strikes and any kind of demonstrations. However, soon afterward people came forward and disturbed this calm. They are mainly young people, members of the Independent Students Association [Niezalezny Zwiazek Studentow--NZS].

One can only be alarmed by the fact that the country's young citizens, speaking in support of complete democracy, and in particular of raising the Sejm's stature, are ignoring the opinion of that supreme organ of popular power, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in connection with the protest march organized by the NZS, demanding the release of several political prisoners. Here they can be forgiven for their lack of feeling of full civic responsibility--that will come with age. But it is difficult to forgive their lack of imagination, for that should be an attribute of youth. Meanwhile, their imagination should have told them of the dangers of a public manifestation. It is a good thing that the demonstration passed calmly. But a spark would have been enough, just one irresponsible act by anyone at all and we would not have had to wait long for consequences reaching far beyond the possibly noble intentions of those taking part in the "peaceful" protest march.

At present a discussion is in progress about reforming criminal law, taking in all the topical issues. This is the most suitable form for a democratic decision on the form and direction of improvements in the republic. Extortion is counter to such a discussion. This ought to be kept in mind when deciding on actions such as those which took place on Monday, 25 May.

Press on Student March

LD261528 Warsaw PAP in English 1522 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May (PAP)--Writing about yesterday's student protest march in defence of people allegedly detained for their political beliefs, the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU said it was a disturbing fact that, although they claim to be all for full democracy, including a bigger role for the Sejm, Poland's young citizens ignored the recommendations of the supreme authority of the state which not quite two months ago appealed to the nation to refrain from strikes and all demonstrations.

"The indicted members of the Confederation of Independent Poland are under arrest pending trial. A court will decide the degree of their guilt. The court cannot be replaced by any organization or referendum. As concerns the students' demand to set the Kowalczyk brothers free, the daily wrote that the brothers are no less than Poland's pioneer terrorists, people who, regardless of their political views (terrorism is, after all, always based on some kind of views), wanted to do something which would rock the country and focus the nation's attention on them.

"It might be an issue today whether they did not get punished too severely. In this connection, a group of Polish intellectuals turned to the Council of State with a motion for pardoning the Kowalczyks. But this is a different story altogether. The most important thing is for us to discuss these very important problems sensibly and in peace", TRYBUNA said.

A commentator of the youth movement daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote that, despite the fact that the demonstration was very peaceful, its organizers should not have let it take place in the streets. The more so as, following their meeting in the Sejm with Sejm Vice-Marshal Halina Skibniewska and member of the Council of State Professor Jan Szczepanski, the professor promised to move to review once more the issue of pardoning the Kowalczyk brothers at the coming Council of State session.

Professor Szczepanski also guaranteed that before May is out he will make use of his capacity as head of the Sejm commission for monitoring the implementation of the social contracts to present to the commission the case of the five imprisoned KPN (Confederation of Independent Poland) members, the paper wrote.

It was also agreed that the commission will discuss whether or not to call up a medical team composed of people picked by the Independent Students Union NZS and Solidarnosc, whose task it would be to examine the allegedly bad health of the arrested KPN members and prepare a report. With these guarantees in hand, why did not the organizers call off the march but merely choose a shorter route?

"The answer is that the students' wish was to display strength, not only to the authorities, but to themselves as well. The impression one got at times was that the demonstration, orginally meant as a means to achieve an end, became an end in itself for its leaders". The SZTANDAR MLODYCH commentator said he could not get rid of the thought that "from a certain moment the most important thing was to prove that the Independent Student Union is capable of organizing and carrying out to the end a protest march."

The Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote: "The sense of political responsibility of the nation--including Poland's young people--has triumphed once again. There was a real danger: For the first time since August, 1980, mass street demonstrations were to take place. They might have slipped out of control easily.

"The fact that they did not proves that the nation's political maturity has grown. At the same time, we became aware in these difficult hours how fragile the foundations of democratic order in the society are. This is also a lesson for the future. We hope that yesterday's success will not go to the heads of the Independent Student Union activists, that the whole event made them see how difficult it is to halt a protest machine once it starts rolling. Street political demonstrations take place in many ordinary countries and they do not evolve into riots. The thing is that Poland 1981 is no normal country, nor will it be for a long time to come," concluded SLOWO POWSZECHNE.

CLASHES DESCRIBED BETWEEN POLES, SOVIET TROOPS

NC261739 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May (AFP)--Frequent clashes between Soviet troops and the local population at Legnica, the main Red Army base in Poland, have been occurring for years, a trade union spokesman in the town said today.

Relations have "always been bad," the spokesman, a member of the local branch of the independent union Solidarity said in a comment on yesterday's government condemnation of recent "insults" towards Soviet troops.

The most recent incident in Legnica, on May 13 between a group of soldiers and a drunken Polish civilian, was said to be fairly typical. The civilian was allegedly beaten up by 13 soldiers and needed hospital treatment, but Polish authorities investigating the case could only interview three soldiers, as the rest had "gone on exercises."

Much of the trouble between the 930,000 civilians and 19,000 troops at Legnica was attributed to drink. A year ago a Polish policeman was killed by a Soviet soldier, and more recently two members of Solidairty had a dispute with five soldiers, but the union decided not to pursue the matter.

Since the threat of a general strike in Poland at the end of March after the clashes at Bydgoszcz between Solidarity militants and police, Soviet troops who used to leave their barracks unarmed now wear steel helmets and carry rifles.

A source of irritation at Legnica, which has given rise to protests, is the privileged housing arrangements for Soviet troops. The civilians have also demanded access to the Soviet hospital, which has always been closed to them.

Last night's government statement mentioned, without giving details, "recent examples of a bad attitude, unjustified accusations, irresponsible claims and even isolated cases of insults against soldiers of the Soviet contingent stationed in Poland."

The Polish News Agency PAP reported today that a unknown hand last night painted out names on the monument at Przemysl near the Soviet frontier to Soviet troops who drove the Nazis out of Poland.

The local Solidarity branch called the action "irresponsible" and demanded an investigation.

In the same area at the beginning of April there were alleged incidents between local farmers and Soviet troops exercising at Jaroslaw. The Armed Forces daily said the allegations made by the local union branch but later denied were "defamatory."

The publicity given to such incidents, which seem to be isolated, is seen as an extension of an official campaign since the beginning of this month to dramatise a number of cases of the security forces being prevented from acting by local civilians.

The cabinet and the party Politburo have both considered how to maintain order, and while hard-line measures, including the use of military police, have been announced there has been little evidence of them, and yesterday's student demonstrations throughout Poland for the release of political prisoners were allowed to take place unhindered.

Przemysl Monument Desecrated

LD261534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Last night an unknown perpetrator desecrated the monument of gratitude in Przemysl, painting out with white paint a tablet with the names of Soviet soldiers. This deed met with general outrage on the part of Przemysl's inhabitants.

Today an extraordinary joint session of the presidiums of the voivodship Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Union of War Disabled and the Union of Former Soldiers of [word indistinct] was held to condemn this [word indistinct]. The presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Przemysl also made a statement in which it says among other things that it recognizes the desecration as an irresponsible act and demands a detailed explanation of the matter.

SOLIDARITY DEMANDS RELEASE OF KOWALCZYK BROTHERS

LD252124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Following the program broadcast yesterday about the Kowalczyk brothers, who have been sentenced to 25 years imprisonment, we have now received a statement signed by a press spokesman of Solidarity, Mazowsze region. Here is its content:

NSZZ Solidarity has never demanded that the Kowalczyk brothers be considered innocent. However, it is the view of our union that the authorities treated their act as a threatening political demonstration and gave them such a severe punishment that one can consider this to be an act of vengeance. NSZZ Solidarity demands that they be released on humanitarian grounds, considering their poor health and the fact that they have already spent nearly 10 years in prison.

It is worth recalling that many of the most outstanding luminaries of science, literature and arts have also asked for clemency for the Kowalczyk brothers.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY DISCUSS ACCESS TO MEDIA

LD251938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The next round of talks between the government and Solidarity working groups, led by Jozef Barecki and Janusz Onyszkiewicz respectively, began at 1000 today in the Council of Ministers' office in Warsaw.

Under discussion is the issue of the Solidarity union's access to the mass media. There is also discussion of the question that, regardless of the printing facilities obtained as a result of the division of the assets belonging to the former Central Trades Union Council [CRZZ], Solidarity has the right to additional printing offices.

At present, both sides are presenting their detailed arguments on this issue as well as on the question of radio networks and newspapers at plants which, in Solidarity's opinion, should be under the control of and serve as mouthpieces for the workers' self-governments in work places. It is believed that the negotiations will be concluded today.

Talks Continue

LD260133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] From 28 April to 25 May seven meetings have been held in Warsaw of the working group of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs and representatives of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity on the issue of Solidarity's access to the mass media.

At yesterday's meeting, which ended late in the evening, there was discussion of the problem of works newspapers and radio networks and also granting Solidarity the right to additional printing offices, regardless of the printing facilities obtained as a result of the division of assets of the former Central Trades Union Council. On all points an identity of stands was reached. The agreements reached will be presented at a plenary session of government representatives and the Solidarity KKP.

Spokesmen Comment

LD260922 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May (PAP)--The series of seven rounds of talks on mass media between a government working group for trade unions and the representatives of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission ended here today.

The talks, which began on 28th April, were presided over by Jozef Barecki and Janusz Onyszkiewicz, spokesmen respectively for the government and Solidarity.

According to Mr Barecki, agreement on most issues has been reached although a few of them still remain controversial. "We were not always able to fully meet Solidarity's expectations just as Solidarity did not always agree with all our arguments," Mr Barecki said. "There was discrepancy virtually in the case of one Solidarity postulate, concerning the creation of autonomous department within the Polish television, to be exclusively controlled by that trade union."

Mr Onyszkiewicz stated that "the differences of views, with the exception of one issue, concerned mainly the aspect of quantity, as for example Solidarity's paper allowance or the duration of radio and television broadcasting time. The only qualitative difference of opinion concerned the issue that we have been discussing for a long time, i.e. the ways in which the trade union is to make its radio and TV programs. Solidarity would like to have full control over both their contents as well as the manner of their realization."

KKP SOLIDARITY PROTESTS GOVERNMENT'S PAY TALKS

LD262206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity issued a statement today recalling that the union had decided to stop any pay demands until workers' matters are resolved comprehensively and to suspend all negotiations on changes in collective work agreements.

It has emerged in the course of the past few days, the statement reads, that the government is embarking on pay talks with Industrial Branch Trade Unions and with the metal workers and agricultural workers trade unions.

Solidarity voices a strong protest against such actions, which have the characteristics of a political game designed to discredit the union in the eyes of its members and to create the impression that the branch unions successfully protect the workers' interests. The statement goes on to say that Solidarity will be compelled to bring these practices to light at the forthcoming ILO [International Labor Organization] conference.

The KKP Presidium statement demands an immediate discontinuation of talks on pay conducted without the participation of Solidarity and the suspension of the introduction of any decisions already arrived at. Should such talks not be interrupted, reads the statement, our union will examine the possibility of undertaking immediate protest action in one of the voivodships.

OSLO PAPER INTERVIEWS EDITOR OF SOLIDARITY WEEKLY

LD221405 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 May 81 p 8

[Stein Savik dispatch: "SOLIDARNOSC--Sold Out Every Day"]

[Text] Warsaw, May--"We are the first independent trade union newspaper between the Elbe and the Urals," editor Waldemar Kuczynski said, spreading out the latest number of the weekly newspaper SOLIDARNOSC, with Solidarity's well-known red emblem on the front page. "We are Poland's first newspaper belonging to the broad masses which they consider to be their own. This makes us a unique factor in society, but it is an incredible challenge at the same time."

Solidarity has gotten its "main organ," the result of protracted, tough negotiations with the authorities about paper, which is in short supply, an acceptable printing works and the powers of the censor. By Polish standards paper allocations are considerable--SOLIDARNOSC is printed in an edition of half a million copies, with 16 closely printed sides. But it is still less than half the edition which the party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU publishes every day without a corresponding demand. And the demand for SOLIDARNOSC is enormous; keen readers make photocopies of the paper and pass them from hand to hand.

But the size of the edition is no measure of readers' interest in Poland today. The freer tone characteristic of the press since the August strikes last year draws a stream of Poles to the newspaper kiosks, and weekly publications such as POLITYKA and KULTURA--both belonging to the more liberal category--are almost as difficult to get hold of as meat. The Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, which was probably the publication in greatest demand in Poland even before the August upheaval, is published in an edition of 40,000, yet it is said that it would be possible to sell 400,000.

Before SOLIDARNOSC was published there was a tug-of-war with the authorities on a printing works for the paper. The government offered Solidarity a very modern printing works, but the trade union refused to accept it. The printing works was in the provinces, and Solidarity wanted to ensure that its newspaper would be printed by loyal typographers in Warsaw. The trade union won the battle. On the other hand, Solidarity has accepted the normal censorship regulations, even though it demanded that its organs should not be subject to them during the negotiations on the new censorship law. Bearing in mind the paper's enormous circulation, this position would have been difficult to maintain without shattering the whole censorship law--other newspapers would have been bound to make the same demands. "But we are consistent in marking those places in the paper where censorship has been exercised so that the readers can see that something has been cut," Kuczynski said. "We want SOLIDARNOSC to tell the truth," the publishers wrote in the first number. "And if the paper is not allowed to tell the whole truth, then at least it will not lie."

SOLIDARNOSC has now been in existence for 2 months and the editorial staff has gained an amount of experience, including experience of censorship. In an article which described a planned protest action among students there were no fewer than seven cuts--marked by dots between brackets. But this was an extreme example. Compared with the past, censorship--and this is the case with all Polish newspapers--is more reasonable. "We fight the censor on each individual cut," Kuczynski said, "and that was impossible in the past. Often the matter ends in a compromise, but there are still some things which are cut."

Even whole articles?

"This has only happened once, and we finally had to accept the reason, because it seemed more "technical" than political. In the last edition we had to put up a hard fight over an article--it described the work of the censor and was very critical. The censor described it as offensive and did not want it printed. But when SOLIDARNOSC came out the long article on censorship was in the paper. But there had been seven cuts--equaling the previous record." Even with these cuts the article was surprising reading.

There are also many other surprising things to read in every edition of Eastern Europe's first independent trade union newspaper. In each issue the paper has a column in which legal experts give readers detailed explanations of their civil rights--including what they must do if they are arrested. One article compared the construction of a new party building and that of a new hospital in the town of Biala Podlaska. If construction of the hospital proceeds at the present rate, Solidarity estimates that it will be ready in 2093. However, the party building was finished in less than 2 years. The chief's office consists of three rooms and a swimming pool is also planned. On the other hand eight sisters at the hospital have a relaxation room of 9 square meters. But the party too has its problems: the interior decoration of the building has come to a standstill since there are no radiators and some of the wall-covering materials, which consist of marble slabs, have disappeared. A report from the Katowice area describes the conditions of old-age pensioners--the majority have Z1,800 a month, but the social minimum is Z2,700. A paragraph from Wroclaw reports that the Spolen cooperative restaurant chain has discussed meat distribution in the district: Spolen receives 10 tons, the party district committee 2 tons and the police forces 26.5 tons.

Special attention is paid to trade union questions--SOLIDARNOSC carries detailed reports of negotiations and attaches special importance to explaining Solidarity's various positions (the union has long complained that reports in the other papers are too one-sided, but things have improved in this respect in recent months). But, although it is a trade union movement organ, SOLIDARNOSC devotes relatively little space to union problems.

Kuczynski admits this: "We do not delve deeply enough into these problems. But the paper has not found its final form as yet; it is not long since we began publishing. On the other hand, we receive complaints from intellectual circles in Warsaw--they want us to pitch ourselves at a higher level. But reactions from readers have so far been positive and numerous. We receive an average of 100 letters per day, and many deal with the paper's contents, although there are a lot of readers who write to ask for help with personal problems.

"SOLIDARNOSC has almost 60 permanent staff, including the administration, but there are many other writers--including well-known names--who want to write for us," Kuczynski said. "The influx of young journalists is especially great, but the majority of editors of other papers do not like it if they see that one of their journalists suddenly has an article in SOLIDARNOSC. It is a different matter when they write in other 'established' weeklies."

SOLIDARNOSC has several editors, each responsible for a different section, and Kuczynski is one of them. Chief editor is Tadeusz Mazowiecki, better known as one of Lech Walesa's closest advisers ever since the outbreak of the Gdansk strikes. Mazowiecki is one of Poland's best known Catholic writers, a representative of the moderate, realistic line within Solidarity. His rival for the post of chief editor, historian Karol Modzelewski, was preferred by the more radical forces in the trade union and by many rank and file members, not least because of his trenchant use of language.

Today Mazowiecki says: "In my opinion one of the aims of our paper is to reflect the differences of opinion which exist within Solidarity at all times. Democracy is the foundation of our trade union movement, and a prerequisite for this is free discussion." His editorial in the paper's first edition makes it clear where Mazowiecki and Solidarity stand: "It happens that conflicts arise within Solidarity on the extent to which a compromise which has been reached is a victory or a defeat. But the 'all or nothing' principle could easily lead to a situation in which our fate as a nation is jeopardized. And as a society and a trade union movement we are proceeding along a road which no one has tried before us. There is no ready-made pattern which fits our situation. We must make it ourselves, and even more importantly, we must remain true to the hope which has grown up within our ranks."

WARSAW ROUNDS UP SOLIDARITY ELECTION REPORTS

LD240840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The election campaign for the NSZZ Solidarity regional authorities is drawing to a close. The second round of the general meeting of Solidarity delegates in the central eastern region with headquarters in Lublin has now taken place. More than 500 delegates represented more than 300,000 trade unionists from the voivodships of Lublin, Zamosc, and areas of Biala-Podlaska, Siedlce and Chelm. Delegates have now been elected to the national congress.

The Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee Plenum approved the first section of the draft electoral regulations for the general meeting of this region's Solidarity delegates. The set of draft regulations has been presented for examination to the Gdansk Voivodship's 500,000 union members. At present elections of electors [elektor] are taking place in works' trade union organizations there.

Szczecin Solidarity has set the date of its general electoral meeting for 5-7 June. More than 350,000 union members have taken part in the work of the election campaign to date. In Krakow City Voivodship 17 electoral district commissions have been established.

The election campaign of Lodz region Solidarity is also drawing to a close. Elections have now taken place in 330 districts and 700 people have received delegate mandates. The general meeting of delegates to elect Solidarity authorities in Lodz region will take place the day after tomorrow.

Lodz Press Conference

LD221816 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] A meeting with candidates for the post of chairman of Lodz region NSZZ Solidarity was held in Lodz today. At a press conference following the meeting, Lodz region NSZZ Solidarity Chairman Andrzey Slowik was asked if he was familiar with the articles on NSZZ Solidarity published in the Soviet press and if the National Consultative Commission [KKP] had attempted to rebut the articles.

Yes, he said. After the PRAVDA correspondent's account of the recent events in Radom, the KKP lodged a protest against the falsified [word indistinct] in the article with the Ministry [words indistinct]. The protest resulted in the replacement of the Soviet correspondent. Nevertheless this action failed to improve the objectivity of the press articles. The proof of this is Nikitin's recent article on NSZZ Solidarity in PRAVDA.

Lodz Election Meeting Deferred

LD262316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 May 81

[Correspondent's report from Lodz]

[Text] The general meeting of NSZZ Solidarity delegates of Lodz region, which began at 1000 yesterday, had as the main point of the 18-point agenda the election of the union's regional authorities.

However, before voting began, much time was taken up by questions of procedure and discussions on formal matters. Voting began only when mandates had been handed to delegates of those of the union's organizations which did not manage earlier to put forward their representatives and when a vote had been taken on the proposal for the elections to take place within the bounds of Lodz macro region and not within the administrative bounds of voivodships. Approximately 240 candidates were proposed for the four electoral lists, that is, for chairman, for members of the region's board, for members of the auditing commission and for delegates to the national congress of Solidarity. Elections to the board and the auditing commission and for delegates to the Solidarity congress lasted many hours. Individual candidates did not receive the required number of votes in successive voting. At 0500 this morning, the elections were suspended and it was decided to complete them in a week's time. Voting for membership of the 84-person board, the 11-person auditing commission, and for the 47 delegates to the congress of Solidarity has yet to be completed.

In the first round of voting, Andrzej Slowik, until now the chairman of the Lodz region Interfactory Founding Committee, was elected chairman of the Lodz regional board of NSZZ Solidarity. His election was greeted with applause.

SOLIDARITY PROGRAM REVEALS POLITICAL ROLE

LD220906 Warsaw PAP in English 0832 GMT 22 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU critically assessed the recently published outline programme of Solidarity. Wladyslaw Loranc wrote:

"The theses for discussion reveal Solidarity leaders' view not on individual, topical political issues, but on the sources of the present crisis, on the situation and role of workers and the proposed political model of the country, which takes into account both those issues. the authors have no doubts about their actual political role and the goals of the system. They do not describe them straightforwardly, but with the help of an operation that I shall term 'inscription in the register of superfluous hypotheses'. Many institutions and principles without which impossible is the existence of the socialist society and any reform of it are not to be eliminated or even accepted, but inscribed in this register. Let it be, since we think it is unnecessary.

"In the Solidarity outline programme the party is such an institution. In one place it is mentioned in passing, burdened with responsibility for a curbing of citizens' rights in personnel policy. In another place it is not mentioned by name in an arbitrary statement about Solidarity as the only guarantee of renewal.

"The rule has once again been confirmed that a social movement cannot be evaluated on the basis of its statements about itself, but on the basis of what it does, how it 'resounds' in the political realities of the country and the world," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

AUTHORITIES TRYING TO 'INSTITUTIONALIZE' SOLIDARITY

LD221343 Brussels LE SOIR in French 20 May 81 p 3

[Claude de Groulart report: "Moscow and Warsaw: Peals of Thunder in a Clear Sky"]

[Text] The Soviet press is not wrong: It is a fact that, in the dialogue between the Polish Government and Solidarity, it is usually Solidarity which gains the advantage in the eyes of the public. But whose fault is that? "We have begun a game which is political from now on," one of Lech Walesa's lieutenants confided to us recently. "We may win or lose: that will depend on our skill. But in any event the government has understood that nothing can be achieved in Poland now without negotiations in which the government and society are equal partners."

Is it that Moscow now doubts the outcome of this dialogue? Our interlocutor continued: "The government's strategy is clear. It wants to integrate us into the system. Solidarity, in a few months following elections, will be provided with an apparatus, and this is a dangerous turning point for a spontaneous movement. And it is precisely this spontaneity itself (have you seen the film "Workers 80"?) which frightens the authorities most. On the other hand, it can hope to integrate our apparatus in the long run.

The renewed attacks by the Soviet press may lead one to believe that Moscow did not really approve the gamble made by the Polish leadership on the long-term political recovery of [support from] free trade unionism and the social movement which underlies it.

There is no doubt that some accusations are outrageously false, provoking annoyance both in Solidarity and among the party ranks. Thus it is blatantly deceitful to maintain, with PRAVDA, that Solidarity would agree to the return of unemployment in Poland or even that, as IZVESTIYA says today, as far as wages are concerned the union is demanding everything right away. "We have put off a number of our material demands," we were told on good authority, "and it is not true to say that we are clashing with the government on everything. It and we have diagnosed the same ills. An example: 10 percent of Poles live literally in poverty. We have agreed to tackle this problem as a priority."

But it is precisely these convergent views, this inevitable relation of partner to partner, whatever the ulterior motives, which make Moscow fear the birth of a model of society that is irreversible and contagious. The setting is too frequent now to permit doubt: It is when Poland is calm, when the social dialogue is progressing that the Kremlin's agitation is keenest.

On this point, however, Solidarity was pretending not to take things too seriously for the moment. "That is also part of the political game," it said after TASS denounced the presence of revisionists in the Polish Communist Party. "These accusations are so many challenges flung at the party and the government, which they are hastening to take up. But they are political challenges." "But of course," our most eminent interlocutor added dreamily, "it is possible that a date has been set as a limit beyond which the political factor will cease to be important."

Could this date be 14 July--the date of the fraternal Polish party congress?

WARSAW TV REPORTS ELECTRICAL POWER STOPPAGES

LD222022 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 May 81

[Summary] Beginning 19 May the power industry workers from the southern region refused to work overtime or on their days off. The workforces of the Warsaw power industry joined the protest action 20 May.

We have received a Telex message from the chairman of the section of power industry workers of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Katowice saying that several turbine units have stopped work at certain power plants in the southern region because of this protest action. Specifically, a number of turbine units have stopped work at the following power plants: (?Labisza), Laziska, Skawina, Rybnik and Halemba representing a total of 1,600 megawatts.

Protest Action Continues

LD251912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] A protest action continues in the powerplants of the southern region. [Words indistinct] the workforces of the powerplants have issued an overtime ban and refused to be on call at home. Because of this, some power generating sets have been switched off.

Power Workers on Strike Action

LD252224 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The protest actions by employees of the power industry, of agricultural circles and of the fire service are continuing.

There was a meeting today of the Presidium of the Main Board of the trade union of power industry workers to discuss these issues.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Are you very annoyed after this meeting?

[Unidentified voice] Well, how can we not be annoyed? The last decisions, and above all the lack of talks between Minister Bartosiewicz and our union, have infuriated us. The present conflict is not just a conflict between trade unions and between workforces and the minister and between trade unions. [as heard]

[Unidentified reporter] For several days now, power stations have been idle in the southern district or at least some of the turbine generating units.

[Unidentified voice] Yes, about six power stations are at a standstill in the southern district. I know that this situation is spreading. In any case today we took a decision that if Minister Bartosiewicz will not talk to us on the subject of the implementation of agreements by 28 May, we will take a decision to extend the protest to all powerplants. We have no way out. The situation in the power industry and among power industry workers is very difficult. We are not just concerned about pay, but also with working conditions and with confidence in Minister Bartosiewicz. I do not conceal the fact that today we decided that we want [words indistinct] of our union. We also want to present to the premier a vote of no confidence in Minister Bartosiewicz.

[Unidentified voice] The matter must be settled by the ministry or [word indistinct] almost in the next few hours, because this is (?an issue of hours), because in fact only several hours [word indistinct] from that protest. First and foremost, Minister Bartowiewicz must talk to the trade unions. He must reliably present what he has at his disposal for the power industry; secondly, he must implement our agreements and (?finally) negotiate the implementation of those agreements; and thirdly, cooperate with us and [word indistinct] can talk things out with the power industry workers. We have faith in their traditional discipline. [end recording]

KKP Studies Situation

LD262230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity today studied the current situation in the power industry, as presented by the delegation of the provisional National Coordinating Committee of power industry workers of NSZZ Solidarity. The KKP Presidium holds the view that an indispensable prerequisite for an improvement of the catastrophic situation in the power industry is for the government and the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy to immediately take actions to stop excessive fluctuation of personnel and to create adequate motivation for working in the power industry so as to ensure the proper plant exploitation, a reduction of breakdowns, and comprehensive overhauls.

Also regarded as imperative is the introduction in a concrete and responsible manner of the development plans for the energy system. The plans have been in existence since last year. The KKP has decided to ask the government to immediately start talks with Solidarity on this subject and on the implementation of agreements signed with power industry representatives in Gdansk and the Katowice iron and steel plant.

BANK EMPLOYEES CURTAIL NATIONAL STRIKE ACTION

LD221908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Our Szczecin correspondent reports that in view of the agreement reached on the date of talks between representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the national section of bank employees of NSZZ Solidarity, the countrywide protest action of bank employees, planned for 25 May, has been called off. It will remain in force, until further notice, in only four regions: Szczecin, Wroclaw, Kielce and Lublin.

RURAL SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SITUATION

LD251700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 25 May 81

[Interview with Jan Beszta-Borowski, chairman of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in the Bialystok region, by Warsaw Radio's Bialystok correspondent Tadeusz Haladaj, in Bialystok on 25 May--recorded]

[Text] [Question] After many months of persistant efforts and attempts, as well as resolute struggle by all those who wanted the countryside to speak, at long last, with its own voice, the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has been officially recognized as the spokesman for the professional and social interests of those living in the countryside. Those who have won the right of farmers to associate in a union of their own are best aware of the fact that the registration of the union is only the beginning. We are talking today with the chairman of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in the Bialystok region, Jan Beszta-Borowski.

[Answer] After so many years of falsifications and brute force it is difficult to expect that our people should at once be able to believe that something can be done, that people can take matters into their own hands and stand up in their own defense.

[Question] Are there many people like yourself who are ready to devote a good deal of time, effort and even funds--because it must be said that you have not got [words indistinct] at your disposal--so that the cause of peasants can be properly represented?

[Answer] One can be an optimist here in so far as such people can indeed be found. There are, particularly, many young people, those who do not know fear. The middle-aged generation, older rather than the younger people, still find it difficult to believe today that the situation that has been created is here to stay, and that there will be attempts to achieve the so-called socialization. These young people know nothing about the Stalinist period, the black period in our history. (?We have had many) experiences with inscriptions painted on the fences: Here lives a kulak-exploiter; so many people were put in prison; corn weevils was the name given to those who failed to deliver obligatory supplies of farm produce.

[Question] It is a good thing that there are young people available. It is necessary to rely on young people in farming. The problem is that there are generally too few young people working in the countryside.

[Answer] This indeed is our task: to keep young people in the countryside. Young people are very sensitive to the cause of justice and integrity although they too, having seen what was going on, lost some faith in the possibility of change. It will be our task to exert an influence on the authorities and on the just distribution of available means, a distribution which will be carried out in the open. There are general shortages but if just decisions are made the people will show trust and will cope with the situation which exists at present.

[Question] Generally speaking, so much evil has grown into our social and economic life that I ask myself how it can be eradicated. It will take whole decades to eliminate bribery, corruption, dishonesty and so on.

[Answer] This is work which will take years to complete and it is we who have to make a start. One must use one's own example, even if this seems to be a lofty phrase. It must be said without beating about the bush that our ideal is justice. We must find leaders who will appreciate this. For instance, we have a widespread vice in the form of drunkenness, as well as demoralization in the sense of a decline in values. Take for instance the concept of honor; perhaps I might insult someone by saying that among some of our young people there is little understanding of the meaning of the word honor, or honesty. This is the reason why the bureaucratic machine is so greatly developed; it is necessary to keep a watchful eye on everybody.

[Question] (?I hope you will have) as many allies as possible.

[Answer] We will welcome all those who come to our assistance; we think that if we act in good faith and honesty, if this becomes our principle, others will join us.

AGRICULTURAL CIRCLES MOUNT PROTEST ACTION OVER PAY

LD221530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] We have been told at the Main Board of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers that workers of Agricultural Circles Cooperatives in more than 30 voivodships have embarked on a protest action, which is taking the form of occupying the headquarters of the boards of voivodship unions of Agricultural Circles and Organizations. This action has been undertaken in connection with the fact that the additional protocol to the collective labor agreement for Agricultural Circles Cooperatives was not signed on the date that was agreed on, that is by 10 May. This protocol deals with wages and labor (?matters) and with the social and everyday life of Agricultural Circles Cooperatives on the principles which are in force at state farms and at enterprises providing technical services for agriculture. The matter of the additional protocol is being discussed today at a session of the Government Presidium.

Solidarity Urges No Strike

LD221910 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] We have received this announcement a short time ago:

The national coordinating team of NSZZ Solidarity of economic units and unions of agricultural circles appeals to all NSZZ Solidarity members in Agricultural Circles Cooperatives and voivodship executives of Agricultural Circles and Organizations to desist from strike actions.

Sit-in strikes organized by the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers at offices of voivodship executives of Agricultural Circles and Organizations are organized in opposition to the joint position adopted by NSZZ Solidarity and the main executive of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers on a ban against any strike actions.

In accordance with this position the Government Presidium is to examine the additional draft protocol which has been originated by the national coordinating team of NSZZ Solidarity and has been adopted as a joint position by both unions. The draft protocol envisages the equalization of the pay of workers of Agricultural Circles Cooperatives with the pay of workers employed at state farms.

This announcement has been given to us by the press spokesman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

Workers Pay Proposals

LD232206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] A Government Presidium has examined pay proposals of the employees of Agricultural Circles Cooperatives [SKR].

The Presidium took a positive attitude toward the submitted issues and proposals, and expressed the view that the present wages should correspond with the wages of the employees of the technical services' sector in agriculture.

The Presidium has created a working team under the chairmanship of the minister for labor, wages and social affairs for talks concerning this matter with the Main Board of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union. At the same time, the Presidium acknowledged that the pay issues of SKR employees should be examined by the Central Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and be submitted to the Sejm Commission for Agriculture and the Food Industry.

Protest to Continue

LD232210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts] The Government Presidium has examined the pay proposals of the workers of Agricultural Circles Cooperatives.

After the statement by the Government Presidium, an extraordinary meeting of the Presidium of the Central Board of the union of agricultural workers was held. It was decided during the meeting that the protest action would not be cancelled until binding decisions have been taken by the government.

Talks With Government

LD241706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] The Main Board of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations reports that tomorrow talks will begin between the government commission and representatives of the trade unions, with the aim of reaching a definitive agreement on changes in the collective labor agreement.

This issue is also behind the protest actions by workforces in economic units of agricultural circles. At the same time, the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations appeals to and requests all employees to stop, beginning tomorrow, all protest actions which could have a negative effect on services to farmers.

SKR-Government Talks Fail

LD251551 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The fourth 24-hour period of the sit-in strike by representatives of the Agricultural Circles Cooperatives [SKR] of Szczecin Voivodship has begun. Let us recall that the issue concerns wages and working conditions, which according to SKR should be brought to the level of those at the state farms. At present 23 people are sitting in at the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations building. According to the Telex sent to Szczecin from Warsaw, signed by the protest commission, the talks held with the government today have failed. It is the decision of the commission that the strike will last until a final agreement is achieved.

FIREFIGHTERS, GOVERNMENT AGREE TO HOLD TALKS

LD232004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] A spokesman for the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions told PAP today that during a meeting in the Council of Ministers office, the confederation's workers' group and representatives of the National Interunion Protest Committee of the fire protection services were told by Minister Stanislaw Ciosek about the positive agreements on pay demands and those concerning time off work for the officials of the fire protection services.

At the same time it was decided that the first meeting between the protest committees and government representatives would take place by 30 May. Its objective will be to work out means to effectively settle the most important group of demands concerning increased efficiency and effectiveness of the fire protection services.

Talks Begin; Protest Continues

LD262210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Talks between the government commission headed by the commanding officer of the fire services, Zygmunt Jarosz, representatives of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and representatives of trade unions operating in fire prevention were held in Warsaw today.

In the course of the talks the government commission put forward ways in which demands submitted by the fire services are to be met. In line with the decision of the Council of Ministers of 22 May, it has been decided to increase employment in regular fire services which will make possible a shortening of working hours, thus introducing additional work-free days. Appropriate funds have been set aside for this purpose.

In the opinion of trade union representatives from the fire services, the pay issue has been resolved only partially. In addition, they consider that the talks have not materialized. There was only a meeting with the government commission. The commission had no powers to conduct negotiations or to sign agreements. Consequently, the protest action started by the NSZZ of fire prevention workers continues.

Fire Official on Strike Action

LD232259 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 81

[Interview with Ryszard Szkolnicki, chairman of the National Interunion Protest Committee of the fire brigade by Malgorzata (?Czulkowska)--date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] A protest action of the independent self-governing trade union of antifire protection employees was announced on 22 May; it is to be held throughout the country. The action is connected with the passive attitude of the government toward the demands of the fire brigade. What are the demands?

[Answer] These demands cover several major problems, of which the one of most importance and interest to the whole nation is the worsening condition of the technical equipment of fire brigades as well as the protective clothing (?there has also been a deterioration in the supply of chemicals) and foam-making agents which are essential for fighting fires at industrial enterprises and in large stores. Further, there is the problem of the poor quality of the equipment available (?and a shortage of repair facilities and spare parts). We have a shortage of protective clothing including footwear. [Words indistinct] another issue is the structure of the organization of the antifire protection service. It is necessary to adapt the organizational system of the fire brigades to the proposed economic reform because the structure that has existed to date has been based on a combination of regional and ministerial responsibilities and cannot successfully continue [words indistinct].

Another issue is the fact that so far there has been no definite settlement of the fire brigades' demands concerning pay. [passage indistinct] These demands envisage that the pay of fire brigade crews should be brought in line with the average pay earned by industrial workers, on the grounds that the professional cadres of fire brigades are mainly men with engineering and technical qualifications.

We are also interested in the conditions of service and would like them to be the same as those existing in the public sector of the economy and in special services. I have in mind the right to free Saturdays or suitable compensation.

[Question] Was the protect act the only way out of the situation?

[Answer] Yes, in the opinion of our organizations and those which have supported us; the fire brigade crews associated in the National Council of the Autonomous Trade Union of anti-fire protection employees, the National Confederation of the Autonomous Trade Unions, the Consultative Commission of Branch Trade Unions, and--during the period of the alert before the protect action--also the NSZZ Solidarity elements of fire brigades which joined at the local level. Presently more than 9,000 members of NSZZ Solidarity, more than 6,000 members of the Branch Trade Unions (?as well as) the Autonomous Trade Unions have joined in the action (?talks about our demands have been going on ever since November). The solutions that have been promised were to be implemented by 31 March. (?On 12 May we had a meeting with the representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs). Eventually there was no other way out except to issue an alert for protest action beginning 14 May. Seven days from that date protest action would automatically begin--on an interunion scale.

[Question] What is the form of the action?

[Answer] The main objective is to cause no harm to the population or the national economy--the state. Hence there are limitations to the action, in accordance with (?decisions made by other unions and by our own unions). The protest is to be expressed through the mass information media and in our own leaflets; another expression is the (?wearing and display) of fire brigade colors rather than exploit the display of national colors. Finally all actions by fire brigades are to be limited to rescue action and to action within the civil defense requirements only. Thus our action will in no way affect our assistance to the population and the state regarding the protection of lives and property.

[Question] You will come to assistance in emergencies of this kind?

[Answer] Naturally, we have rendered such assistance. After all fires happen every day--and we shall render the same sort of assistance tomorrow independent of the development of the situation.

[Question] Why is the protest action continuing [words indistinct]?

[Answer] These matters concern group interests but the government has failed to take a position on the subject of our demands. [Words indistinct] we cannot interrupt our action until we have formal guarantees. [words indistinct]

FURTHER TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES, DISCUSSIONS

Ney Meets Teachers Union

LD222344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] A meeting between Roman Ney and the leadership of the Polish teachers' union employees in education and upbringing took place in Warsaw today. At the meeting, the preparations for the second part of the union's 32nd congress, to be convened on 12 June, was discussed. The participants in the meeting pointed to the need to inform the community fully about problems pertaining to the teachers' millieu in the mass media. In their opinion, this information is marginal and one-sided at present.

TU Views Renewal Progress

LD222012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The 2-day plenary session of the Central Board of the Federal Book Press, Radio and Television Workers' Trade Union ended in Warsaw today. the meeting passed a resolution on public issues which says, among other things, that the process of moulding new and democratic sociopolitical relations in the country is not making enough progress and is not encompassing all millieus.

The resolution endorses the demands of fire brigade workers and the stance of the trade union of communal and local economy workers in Ostrowiec Swietokpzyski.

Nationwide Strike Threatened

LD221734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Here is some news we have just received. The protest action with a display of posters held through yesterday at [word indistinct] has not yielded the expected results. This is why the Industrial Branch Trade Union of Municipal and Local Economy has extended it beginning today to the whole area of Kielce Voivodship.

It also appealed to the regional executives of all Industrial Branch Trade Unions for support in the form of the dispatch of written protests to [word indistinct]. If there are no results by Thursday, a strike of all members of the Industrial Branch Trade Union of Municipal and Local Economy will begin at (?1300) throughout Poland. Various forms of this strike are anticipated. The remaining branches are urged to initiate support strikes at the same time along with other forms of protest.

We have received this news by telephone from Zygmunt Opala, chairman of the works council of the Industrial Branch Trade Union of Municipal and Local Economy [word indistinct] at Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski.

Trade Union Membership

LD221756 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May (PAP)--The workers' news agency of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions in Warsaw has published in the first issue of its news bulletin statistical data on the Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

According to the data, 30 April 1981, Polish Industrial Branch Trade Unions had 5,140,872 members. In comparison, on that same date 1 year ago, the number of members was 13,511,437.

Other information about two trades unions should also be noted: the independent trade union of workers in trade and cooperatives has 555,427 members (48.6 percent of those employed in domestic trade and services), and the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers of Poland has 671,708 members (62.6 percent of those employed in the collectivized sector of agriculture).

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS MILK CRISIS

LD231850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The Government Presidium has made an assessment of the availability of milk and milk products for the population, critically evaluating the state of supplies, particularly in the cities. The causes are connected mainly with organizational ineptitude and a lack of activity by the management of the Central Union of Milk Cooperatives and a lack of cooperation among various components of the industry.

The premier gave the minister for domestic trade and services the responsibility for taking special measures to coordinate all actions that would improve the supply of milk and milk products to the population and for putting forward proposals concerning the responsibility of work enterprises and individuals. The premier also asked the Council of the Central Union of Milk Cooperatives to assess the work of the management and to draw appropriate conclusions.

After the Presidium session, a meeting was held at the Council of Ministers Office by all those who are responsible for the supply of milk to the population. Decisions were made which are designed to ensure a rational use of milk and an improved supply of the population. People were appointed to carry out specific tasks and a close check will be kept on their implementation.

CEAUSESCU MEETS SPAIN'S CARRILLO 26 MAY

AU261939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 May (AGERPRES)--RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu met on May 26 Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, now on a friendly visit to Romania.

They analyzed during the talks the stage and prospects of the relations between the two parties and examined current aspects of the world political life, of the international communist and working-class movement. They emphasized with pleasure the relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration established and developing between the RCP and the Communist Party of Spain and pointed to both parties' determination to continuously amplify the relations between the two communist parties.

Approaching essential aspects of the international political topics Ceausescu and Carrillo emphasized the two parties' concern over the deterioration of late of the world political climate because of the sharpening of the contradictions between various states and groups of states, of the growing tendencies of consolidation or redivision of the spheres of influence, of the perpetuation of the policy of strength, domination and interference in other peoples' affairs, of tension and war, because of the intensification of the activity of various fascist, neo-fascist, racist circles, of the actions aimed against the democratic freedoms and rights of the working class and of other social categories, the growing anti-communist propaganda which have always been a diversion meant to disrupt the unity of the revolutionary, progressive forces. It was pointed out that all this gives rise and maintains serious dangers at the peoples' independence and security, at peace in Europe and the world over.

Special attention was paid during the talks to the questions related to European security and cooperation. In this respect, Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo emphasized the need for intensifying the efforts for the Madrid conference to conclude in constructive results, for it to lead to the coherent implementation of the Helsinki signed documents, to the development of the cooperation among the countries on the continent, to an understanding regarding the convening of the conference devoted to strengthening the confidence and disarmament in Europe, to securing the continuity of the process initiated by the Helsinki conference. At the same time, they stressed the need for everything to be done in order to prevent the deployment and development of new missiles on the continent, for the beginning of concrete negotiations to this end. The two party leaders considered that the most stringent objective of our days is to halt the arms race, to start the disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo affirmed again the determination of the RCP and the Communist Party of Spain to work for the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity between the communist and workers' parties. In this framework, emphasis was placed on the importance of building the new-type unity between the communist and workers' parties, based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual observance of the autonomy, of every party's right to establish its own political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with the specific, historical, national and social realities in the respective country.

The two party leaders highlighted that the successful unfolding of the struggle for detente, disarmament, security and cooperation, for implementing the aspirations after peace, independence and progress of the peoples require, as an important condition, to strengthen the collaboration among the communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces.

The interview and the talks passed in an atmosphere of warm comradely friendship, of understanding and mutual respect.

Carrillo Departure

AU270942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 May (AGERPRES)--Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, who paid a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, left Bucharest on May 27 in the morning.

Upon departure, Santiago Carrillo was seen off by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, and by party activists.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING SWISS AMBASSADOR

AU261538 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Peter Erni, Swiss ambassador to Bucharest, on a farewell visit in connection with the end of his mission in our country. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH MEXICO 26 MAY

AU261749 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The protocol of the fourth session of the Romanian-Mexican joint commission for economic cooperation, whose proceedings took place in Bucharest, was signed today. The document, which includes measures aimed at intensifying trade exchanges and at expanding cooperation in machine-building, in the chemical industry, pharmacy and petrochemistry, in agriculture and in other fields, was signed by Doina Ardare, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Manuel Armendariz, deputy general director of the Mexican Institute for Foreign Trade.

A working program was also signed within the framework of the existing cooperation agreement between the chamber of commerce and industry and the Mexican Institute regarding the achievement of ventures characteristic of the two institutions.

CEAUSESCU GREETS JORDAN'S HUSAYN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU260952 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 81 p 5

[Text] To His Majesty Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The 35th anniversary of the independence of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the national day of your country, gives me the pleasant opportunity to extend to you warm congratulations, heartfelt wishes for personal health and happiness and wishes for the friendly Jordanian people's peace and prosperity, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally.

I express the full conviction that relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will continue to increasingly develop both bilaterally and internationally, in the spirit of talks held and agreements reached during our meetings in Bucharest and Amman, to the mutual interest of the Romanian and Jordanian peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of peace, detente, independent development, progress and cooperation throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU CABLES MITTERRAND ON APPOINTMENT

AU260957 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 May 81 p 5

[Text] To his excellency Mr Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, Palais de l'Elysee, Paris,

Esteemed Mr President,

Your inauguration as president of the French Republic gives me the pleasant opportunity to extend to you warmest and most heartfelt congratulations in my own behalf and on behalf of the Romanian people as well as wishes for full success in your activity, for personal health and happiness and for the friendly French people's prosperity.

I express the conviction that we will continue and deepen our dialogue during your presidency, to the benefit of developing relations of traditional friendship between the Romanian and French peoples and expanding political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other relations between Romania and France.

I also wish to express the conviction that our countries will cooperate ever more fruitfully to internationally promote the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, to peacefully resolve all problems between states, to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, to eliminate underdevelopment, to establish a new economic order and to ensure peace, detente, cooperation and progress in the world.

Mr President, I am convinced that the continuous development of these relations are in accordance with interests of both our peoples and of the policy of peace, detente, security, understanding and national independence, in Europe and throughout the world.

With highest sentiments of friendship,

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES SWISS COUNTERPART

AU261730 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, today received Raymond Probst, secretary of state in the Swiss federal foreign affairs department. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the positive relations of cooperation between Romania and Switzerland which have experienced a positive development in recent years and discussed a number of measures aimed at expanding those relations. They also exchanged views on certain current international issues.

ANDREI CONFERS WITH DPRK DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU221826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 May (AGERPRES)--On May 22, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Li Jong Mok, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the talks, aspects were approached regarding the bilateral relations and possibilities were discussed of expanding and diversifying the Romanian-Korean relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

DELEGATE TO PARIS ANTIAPARTHEID MEETING SPEAKS

AU231401 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Paris, 23 May (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the proceedings of the international conference on mandatory sanctions against South Africa, underway in Paris, the Romanian chief delegate showed that Romania declared for the undelayed application of efficacious measures against the South-African minority racist regime in keeping with the provisions of the UN Charter, for the translation into fact of a programme of actiors to fully meet the legitimate aspirations of the majority population in southern Africa.

Romania's stand was set forth of militant solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples in southern Africa with emphasis on the constant political, diplomatic and material support of the Romanian state for the national liberation movements in Africa.

Romania's firm determination was reiterated to further work, at the United Nations and in other international organizations, for the adoption of efficacious measures meant to put an end to the old colonialist policy and pave the road to independence, progress and civilization for the peoples in that part of the world.

SCIENTIFIC TALKS WITH GREEKS REPORTED

AU221829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 May (AGERPRES)--Angelos Angelopoulos, honorary governor of the National Bank of Greece, member of the Academy of Athens, met academician Ghorghe Mihoc, president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and other members of the academy management, with whom he exchanged information on the activity of the two scientific forums and on the development of the relations of collaboration and cooperation between them.

SCINTEIA ON 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF CEAUSESCU'S TRIAL

AU231928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 May (AGERPRES)--Within a few days Romania is to celebrate four decades and a half since the start of the Brasov trial opened by the bourgeois government against a group of young communists and antifascists, Nicolae Ceausescu at their head. An article dedicated by SCINTEIA of day 23 to the trial evokes the political climate at the time it was held. Proceeding at a time when the Romanian democratic forces initiated large actions against the fascist threat, reads SCINTEIA, the trial proved once more that there existed social forces in Romania apt to bar the evolution of fascism towards power, to defend the democratic freedoms, the national unity and independence gained through the fierce, long battle of the people. The trial also brought forth quite vigorously the fact that in spite of the difficult conditions in which it had to carry out its activity, the Communist Party was the most resolved and combative force of the antifascist struggle, for the safeguarding of the country's independence and territorial integrity that was gravely threatened by fascism. Then the article highlights that the extreme-right organizations acting in Romania, first of all the Iron Guard, unimportant as political forces before Hitler's gaining the power in Germany, intensified their terrorist actions, blending them with mystic and religious manifestations and processions and voicing a shameful social demagogy. Becoming a Hitlerite agency in Romania, the Iron Guard took upon itself the task to eliminate from the country's political life all the partisans of the traditional orientations of the Romanian foreign policy, those opposing the drift towards the Nazi Reich.

After naming some of the terrorist actions of the guard, SCINTEIA mentions: One of the factors having favoured the development of Iron-Guardism is the attitude of the governments at the time, of the bourgeois historic parties.

Under the circumstances the Romanian Communist Party was the first to sound the alarm against the fascist danger and from the very outset it started to fight, resolved to bar its advance. At the same time the CP turned towards a wide mass activity, contacts and ties with political organizations and parties in view of building a joint front of fight against the fascist danger. Many mass organizations, leagues, associations, committees, set up by or being under the influence of the RCP, the newspaper reads, joined the struggle for the defence of democracy, for crushing the fascist organizations, for safeguarding the country's national interests, alongside workers, peasants, clerks, intelligentsia, craftsmen, students, personalities of the political, cultural and scientific life. A rich underground and legal press--communist, social-democratic, radical-bourgeois--made its contribution too, to shaping a powerful anti-fascist trend of opinion.

The agreements concluded under the impulse of the RCP by various democratic organizations, as well as the one between the League of Labour, the National Antifascist Committee and the Socialist Unity Party (1934) or those of Bacia, in September 1935, Bucharest, in November and in Tebea, in December the same year, among the organizations of the democratic bloc, the Plowmen's Front, the Socialist Party, the Union of the Magyar Working People of Romania, were just as many steps on the line of building a people's front of the forces opposing Hitler's Germany and its agency in the country--the Iron Guard. The righteousness of this orientation was to be fully proved by the parliamentary by-elections held by the beginning of 1936 in counties Mehedinti and Hunedoara, when the united democratic forces gained important victories.

The same policy of concentrating the democratic forces, consistently promoted by the RCP, SCINTEIA goes on, was to prove its efficiency in large mass antifascist demonstrations organized setting out from the union of action of the working class. Thus, spring 1936 was marked by a long series of such actions, among them the great public rally of the civic committees of the capital city held on May 24, the street marches held in Bucharest and in other centers one week later, on May 31, right during the proceedings of the Brasov trial.

In the perspective of history, the newspaper reads, the fact becomes obvious that the accession of fascism to power was halted for a long time, the excesses of fascist did not attain the magnitude and ferocity they attained in other countries due to the development, against background of the democratic traditions and traditional kindness of the Romanian people, of a wide-embracing antifascist movement under the leadership of the RCP.

The merits of the party are even greater if considering that it was banned when it fought against the fascist danger, its press being banned also and its militants arrested, tried and condemned to serve long terms in jail. In November 1934 the Communist Party and another 32 mass organizations under its influence were banned. Over 1935-1937 numerous trials were arranged against hundreds of communist and antifascist militants among them the process against the group of communists, UCY [Union of Communist Youth] members and other antifascist militants headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The processes framed against the militants as well as the one that proceeded 45 years ago in Brasov, gave the exact measure of the ardent patriotism, of the will to fight and spirit of sacrifice of the communists, reads SCINTEIA.

CONDOLENCES PRESENTED ON ERICH CORREN'S DEATH

AU260955 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 May 81 p 5

[Text] Condolences were presented at the GDR Embassy in Bucharest in connection with the death of Dr Erich Correns, chairman of the National Council of the GDR National Front.

The condolences were presented on behalf of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] by Comrades Iosif Uglar and Mihai Burca, vice chairmen of the SDUF National Council, and Doina Benea, secretary of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization.

Those present kept a moment of silence and signed the condolence book.

KOMUNIST SCORES ALBANIA'S 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV CAMPAIGN'

AU241405 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1200 GMT 22 May 81

[First of two installments of report on Belgrade KOMUNIST article entitled "The Face and the Reverse Side of Albanian Nationalism"--date and issue number of KOMUNIST not given]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, has published an article entitled "The Face and the Reverse Side of Albanian Nationalism." Today we transmit here the first part of that article:

"Employing the methods and slogans used by all reactionary and fascist regimes and circles in the past in their attempts to sow discord between the Yugoslav peoples and the Albanian people, the Albanian Government is striving at all costs to incite among the Albanian people a chauvinist hatred toward the Yugoslav peoples. The Albanian Government has borrowed everything possible from the program of the Balli Kombetar fascist organization to revive that chauvinism. The Albanian Government is now borrowing the slogan "Ethnic Albania" from the worst enemies of the freedom of the Albanian people and of brotherhood among the Balkan peoples. In their statements Enver Hoxha, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, himself and Tuk Jakova, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, publicly and openly call on the people of Kosovo and Metohija to start an uprising and separate from the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia."

This was stated in one of the multitude of protest notes that the Yugoslav Government sent to the Albanian Government during the Cominform's anti-Yugoslav campaign. That particular note was dated 12 November 1949, the Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST says.

The latest wave of the Albanian Government's anti-Yugoslav campaign shows that nothing has changed in the last three decades. We are once again witnessing the publication of similar articles in the AWP organ; what is involved once again in this connection are occurrences of gross interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs; the hostile anti-Yugoslav excesses of the Albanian leaders are being repeated once again, and once again we are witnessing a deliberate manipulation of the Albanian national community in Yugoslavia for the goals of greater Albanian irredentism, KOMUNIST writes.

This time the Albanian leaders have used the hostile sallies of a group of students and of other anti-Yugoslav groups in Pristina as the ground for a new wave in an anti-Yugoslav campaign, for gross interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and for direct attacks on Yugoslavia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Eloquent evidence of all this is provided by the articles published day after day on the pages of the AWP organ and by the unbridled anti-Yugoslav activity of the Albanian diplomatic representatives in Yugoslavia and in several West European countries, an activity that is aimed against Yugoslavia and represents an openly hostile activity aimed at presenting activities in our country in a distorted and false light and thereby casting a stain on Yugoslavia's prestige in the world, KOMUNIST says.

The articles carried by the Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT on 9 and 23 April and then again on 17 May signify a systematic intensification of the anti-Yugoslav campaign and an open justification of and support for the hostile activity of the nationalist forces in Kosovo that is directed against Yugoslavia's constitutional order, the weekly KOMUNIST continues.

ZERI I POPULLIT, together with the entire Albanian propaganda in Albania and abroad, is once again reviving the anti-Yugoslav campaign methods that were very characteristic during the period of the slanderous Cominformist actions against Yugoslavia. We are again witnessing a malicious distortion of truth and facts and the use of half-truths.

The Albanian propaganda deliberately falsifies the real course of events in Pristina and other districts and portrays the acts of violence and the excesses of a group of nationalist and chauvinist students and schoolchildren as the general resistance of the Albanian people in Kosovo against an enslaving regime and the brute force of the Serbian police. ZERI I POPULLIT tries to prove that what was involved was a perfectly peaceful expression of discontent "by the best sons of the Albanian people." According to Albanian propaganda, the Serbian police employed tanks and used brute force against the peaceful students openly protesting against the existing situation that is allegedly a consequence of "Kosovo's backwardness and of the poverty and deprivation of its population, a population that has been deprived of all democratic freedoms and political rights." ZERI I POPULLIT conceals from its readers all the great achievements primarily in the field of the economy of the region that was once Yugoslavia's most backward region. Precisely in the same way the newspaper also conceals the entire flourishing of the Albanian national community in Kosovo and in other regions of Yugoslavia in cultural affairs and all other fields.

The Yugoslav, Albanian and European public is also served deliberate exaggerations in the Albanian propaganda's descriptions of the demonstrations, especially in its descriptions of "the victims of disorders in Pristina and other districts." In their accounts, ZERI I POPULLIT as well as the entire propaganda of the Albanian Government in various European countries particularly exaggerate the number of victims, claiming that what is involved here are hundreds and thousands of Albanians who have perished in torture chambers, KOMUNIST writes.

The Albanian propaganda is trying to disseminate this fabricated and falsified information among the European public through Albanian diplomatic representatives and various emigre groups, which are hostile toward Yugoslavia, the former Ballists, Cominformatists, Ustashas and others, the Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST continues.

It is obvious that the entire most reactionary emigre clique of all hues and colors in various parts of Europe is now enthusiastically joining the latest anti-Yugoslav campaign of the Albanian leadership and, after the rightwing press in the world, is becoming the most fervent assistant of that campaign, the Yugoslav newspaper KOMUNIST says.

ZERI I POPULLIT insists on a calm and cool-headed examination of the situation. Expressing our gratitude for these recommendations, we ask: Is the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT aware with whom Enver Hoxha is now entering into alliance to attain his goals? Does he believe that his present allies will be his allies tomorrow?

The Albanian leadership's anti-Yugoslav campaign, planned in this manner and calculated to present to the Albanian public and to the public of the entire world a distorted picture of the Albanian nationality's position in Kosovo, definitely has a very clear goal and intention. We discovered that goal by reading ZERI I POPULLIT because it does not hide that it favors the so-called "republic of Kosovo" and is fighting for it because the Albanian population of Kosovo allegedly also demands it. What is involved in this connection is not only a matter of transforming the present province of Kosovo into a republic but also a matter of forming some kind of a "greater republic of Kosovo" (?that would include all regions) populated by members of the Albanian nationality. The open support for the slogan of a group of Pristina nationalist hooligans represents the grossest interference of the Albanian Government in the internal affairs of sovereign Yugoslavia. The support for the "republic of Kosovo" is an open attack against Yugoslavia's constitutional system and an open appeal to the Yugoslav citizens of Albanian nationality to change the existing constitutional order by force.

The least that should be known in this connection is that an attempt to destroy by force the constitutional order of a country is called counterrevolution. The Albanian leadership strives to present its unkind undertaking as a matter of a "well-meaning" concern for and a "completely understandable" right to be interested in the life of its [national--fbis] minority in another country, KOMUNIST says.

There can be no doubt about the fact that any form of support for some kind of a right of the Albanian nationality to its own republic within the framework of Yugoslavia merely represents a step toward fulfilling "the dream" of the Albanian leadership about which the Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT openly wrote as far back as 32 years ago and which it has again repeated recently, that is, more precisely, on 17 May this year: In both instances it openly raised the demand that Kosovo be annexed to Albania by force, the Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST notes.

It is clear that only by considering the matters in this light is it possible to perceive the real background and goals of the current anti-Yugoslav campaign of the Albanian leadership directed against Yugoslavia: What is involved is a systematic attempt to break up the unity and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav newspaper KOMUNIST says.

Second Installment

AU250918 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1000 GMT 23 May 81

[Second and last installment of report on Belgrade KOMUNIST article entitled "The Face and the Reverse Side of Albanian Nationalism"--date and issue number of KOMUNIST not given]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG)--Thus the Albanian Government has sided and identified itself without any reservations with the goals of the unconstitutional groups of students in Pristina and in some other Kosovo districts, groups that have adopted a hostile attitude toward Yugoslavia's existing system. At the same time it is also openly encouraging their excess and taking them under its protection. In this manner it is trying to present the violent acts of these groups as a general expression of the hopes of the entire Albanian nationality and as an expression of that nationality's aspiration to form the republic of Kovovo and, accordingly, to annex it to Albania. We venture to ask how "cool-headed" the reaction of the Albanian leadership would be if someone abroad organized a revolt in its camps, a revolt against the prohibition of free movement, against compulsory collectivization, against the absence of all human rights and the like.

The entire course of events in Kosovo attests to the Albanian leadership's long and thorough preparations to carry out its hostile machinations against Yugoslavia's sovereignty and integrity at a suitable moment. A sufficiently convincing proof of that is provided by the facts about the formation of the AWP branches among the ranks of Yugoslav citizens of Albanian nationality and by the propaganda activity aimed at undermining the Kosovo youth's loyalty to the country and its leadership.

Albanian propaganda has been engaged in systematic efforts to sow hatred among the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia by presenting a distorted picture of the position of nationalities in Yugoslavia, especially of the position of Albanian nationality. In this connection the Serbian people have been the main target of its attacks. At the same time it has tried to prove that all non-Slavic nationalities are in a subordinate position in Yugoslav society and that that society is dominated by the "Serbian and Slovene-Croatian nationalities," as ZERI I POPULLIT says. In its anti-Yugoslav campaign the Albanian propaganda strives especially fervently to blacken Yugoslavia's self-managing system among the Albanian people.

During all the years of its development in Yugoslavia, our socialist self-managing system has been the target of systematic attacks by the Albanian leadership which has tried to portray self-management as an expression of bourgeois revisionism and as an anti-revolutionary and antisocialist road of the Yugoslav revisionists.

What is even more, the Albanian propaganda's latest attacks are also aimed against Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy which ZERI I POPULLIT scornfully calls "Tito's fiction, the falseness of which has been confirmed by practice."

The fact that Albania refused to participate in one of the most important measures taken by the European countries--the work of the CSCE which adopted in Helsinki the important decision on the immutability of the existing borders and thereby expressed the peaceful aspirations of all of Europe--does not release it from its moral obligation to respect the will of an overwhelming majority of peoples on our continent.

Thus, the attempt to change borders by force is aimed against the fundamental peace-loving aspirations of all European and other peoples of the world. Any attempt to change Europe's postwar order by force suits those most reactionary forces of the world which do not like the democratic development of international relations.

In their liberation struggle and revolution, the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities did not easily win their right to be masters of their own fate. Therefore, they will not allow any outsider to interfere in solving the internal problems of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. We have proclaimed our constitution as the basis of our sociopolitical and economic life and we alone have the right to decide on our system.

The greater Albanian nationalism, which appears within Albania's reality in a synthesis with the locally grown dogmatic Stalinism, threatens its own country with the danger of reviving alien encroachments upon its independence, especially by rehabilitating and reviving the old Ballist propaganda slogan of "Greater Albania." During Albania's entire history this slogan has been used by the enemies of the Balkan peoples' independence, the enemies of friendship between the Yugoslav and Albanian peoples, the friendship that was a prerequisite of the success of the liberation struggle in Albania and in Kosovo.

The Albanian leadership will confirm the sincerity of its declarations about good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia only if it stops spreading lies about Yugoslavia and, instead of supporting a change of borders by force, extends its support to and declares itself in favor of the policy of open borders and all forms of cooperation based on equality and a strict respect for all progressive and peace-loving principles that demand respect for every country's independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. Just as in the past, the Yugoslavs will also strive in the future precisely for such relations with Albania, because they alone are the guarantee for peace and stability in this part of Europe, the newspaper KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, concludes its editorial article.

SFRY ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES KOSOVO EVENTS

LD252058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG)--The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber will discuss the recent events in Kosovo at its next session, probably to be held on 9 June. This was agreed at today's session of this chamber's Committee for Sociopolitical Relations presided over by Ela Ulrih-Atena.

The delegates had a very specific and meaningful discussion about the experiences and problems in the realization of community on the bases of socialist self-management relations and the constitutional functions of the Federation in the light of the events in the province of Kosovo. Prior to this, the delegates were briefed on the topical situation in the province by Drasko Jurisic, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, while Sava Obradovic, representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, spoke about relations with Albania.

Ela Ulrih-Atena, chairman of the committee, said at the start of the discussion that the causes of the events in Kosovo should be established accurately so that successful action can be initiated. Among the causes, of which there are probably several, the functioning of self-management and the delegate system should, of course, be discussed. In our country the democratic system is sometimes pushed into the background and then decisions are made in narrow circles. The fact cannot be disputed that resources are concentrated among various organs and that associated labor usually has no control over how they are used. As well as this, there are delays in the realization of some systemic solutions and the pluralism of self-management interests. In municipalities, for example, there is hardly any interest in the work of the Federal Chamber. Not a single comment on the work program of this Assembly chamber has been received.

Other delegates did not fail to consider the events in Kosovo from this point of view, above all, from the point of view of the political system. They said that lengthy political action lies ahead so that things in Kosovo can be stabilized. It is obvious that the enemy had been preparing for a long time and was surprised that the provincial leadership did not comprehend the full seriousness of the situation in time.

The discussion felt that the issue of a republic, for example, had not been completely explained for a long time. In fact, it had remained open. Self-management relations had developed very slowly. Associated labor had hardly any influence on the spending of investment resources. This also explains the creation of power at the top in the province as well as the frequent administrative measures. At the same time, there was lack of a self-criticism about the situation.

Apart from this, the delegates noted, at the moment very much is being done in Kosovo to remedy the situation and to strengthen the influence of self-management forces. There should be a clear assessment of how much has been achieved in this work, said delegate Ilija Djukic from Kosovo, as well as of what still needs to be done and on what we should concentrate our efforts.

In connection with the events in Kosovo, Bosko Baskot spoke about their widespread effect in society. Of course, the national feelings of Albanians should be taken into account. We have long been ideologically and politically on the defensive, Baskot said, emphasizing that part of the responsibility is borne by the leadership of the province and that there cannot be any progress in remedying the situation until this orientation is formulated. Naturally, one can also raise the question of the responsibility of certain structures in the Federation, above all because of the lack of familiarity with the real situation in Kosovo. Baskot also referred to cadre policy and pointed to the consequences of the fact that a single team had been leading the province for 10 years. He saw in this the full value of Comrade Tito's advocation of collective leadership and management.

How was it that the demand for a republic gained so many supporters, Vukasin Micunovic wondered. Micunovic saw the explanation in the statist consciousness and the aspiration of manifesting a national essence in this way and not in self-management.

Because of this it is worth studying how our social system is constituted in practice and the degree to which it was generating the buildup of the function of power. In the last decade we have witnessed the taking away of power from the federal center but this was not done to the advantage of associated labor, but to the advantage of the republics and provinces.

Micunovic also considered that the work of federal organs should be examined from the point of view of their rights and duties and, thus also, of their responsibilities. Frequent assessments were made that the security situation in the province was good and favorable. The role of the intelligentsia in Kosovo was also the object of Micunovic's remarks. One should be careful when making statements about this: Even if it is true that Pristina University was a bastion of nationalism, we must be careful and act in order not to expand this front.

Bora Petkovski noted that the pooling of labor and resources is often blocked by decisions of state structures and that this has an unfavorable effect on the working class. All these problems are not only economic, they are also political. Stefica Bahtijarevic also noted that state organs still arbitrate. Statism has become the main barrier to association, which means that a sense of community does not develop on a self-management basis and the national interest becomes overemphasized in contrast to the class interest.

Dragoljub Stavrev, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, said that the buildup of the sociopolitical system is interpreted narrowly, that individual laws take a very long time to be prepared and that social organizations do not discuss them.

Fikret Eskeredzic, Ilija Djukic from Croatia, Mugbil Beuzad and Moma Radosavljevic also took part in the discussion.

DOLANC DISCUSSES KOSOVO WITH RADIO, TV NEWSMEN

AU221621 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has visited Belgrade radio and television. In his talks with the editors and commentators of the radio and television political information program he discussed the current internal political situation and especially the recent events in Kosovo.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES KOSOVO SITUATION

AU261754 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 81 p 4

[Eleonora Vecovska report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 May--The main conclusion that can be derived from the discussion held today in the Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense (Mihailo Brajovic in the chair) on actions and measures being undertaken in Kosovo, is that the situation remains very complex. This was confirmed by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Col Gen Dusan Pekic in the reports which they submitted to the delegates.

Most attention was paid to the functioning of territorial defense, social self-protection, the security service and the Yugoslav People's Army. Delegates paid special attention to the causes which led to the well-known events in Kosovo, indicating in this connection that insufficient vigilance and delayed action, primarily by the League of Communists, contributed their share.

Two Hundred League of Communists Members Expelled

Presenting the well-known assessments, Milan Daljevic among other things noted that social self-protection was stronger in those communities in which the League of Communists worked better and was better organized.

In places where its action was not felt, the brutality of the nationalists and enemies was noticeable.

Daljevic assessed Pristina University as a fortress of nationalism, in which the communists have failed. At that institution of high learning, the League of Communists displayed vacillation, which is also shown through the slow differentiation and also affects the overall situation which has not essentially changed. He stressed that no professor or academician of that university has yet publicly denounced the hostile activities and the counterrevolution in Kosovo.

Depicting the situation in Kosovo now, Daljevic informed the delegates that on the evening of 12 May a group of 150 students gathered around a fire at the student center in Pristina and shouted slogans about a republic. Speaking about the measures taken so far, the executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stated that 450 participants in the demonstrations have been handed over to judges for misdemeanors and about 100 will be prosecuted for crimes. At the same time, differentiation is underway in the League of Communists, and according to him, more than 200 members have been expelled from the League of Communists. The process has not been completed, for there are cases of vacillation, of "sitting on the fence," cowardice and of taking sick leave in order to escape responsibility, Daljevic said.

In the differentiation that is underway, the intelligentsia is most passive, while the workers class is doing its best. The number of peasants in the demonstrations was very small, but the situation in the villages is very complex because the force of hostile pressure has shifted to the rural population.

Yugoslav People's Army units protecting important buildings in Kosovo have performed their tasks irreproachably, Col Gen Dusan Pekic said at the session today. Soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army have not fired a single shot during the performance of their tasks.

BORBA, POLITIKA REVIEW SITUATION IN KOSOVO

AU221230 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 9 May on page six carries an 800-word article by Z. Zejneli entitled "Clearing Up to the End" reviewing the situation in Kosovo in connection with the latest sessions of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee which "elucidated the causes leading to an escalation of Albanian nationalism and chauvinism."

Recalling that one of the "first practical measures" taken 2 days after the session of the provincial committee "to clear the matters to the end" was the dismissal of Muhamed Sukrija from his post as director of the Kosovo museum because he covered up President Tito's picture during a performance by a group of artists from Albania in Gnjilane, Zejneli points out that the "unsuitability of that man" had been known previously. The question of his responsibility was only raised at the session of the provincial committee. Yet, Zejneli points out, "his action had been known before but nothing was said about it, something that certainly led to the recurrence of the same kind of actions in Decani as well as in some other places. The persons involved in these actions are known and the appropriate measures will certainly be taken in the coming days to clear up certain matters."

Zejneli also reports that in the past some schools in Kosovo often organized visits by entire classes to the exhibitions by painters from Albania and that the prospectuses for these exhibitions were published only in the Albanian language.

As was stated at the session of the provincial committee, the League of Communists will be resolute in unmasking many negative phenomena and preventing the enemy from attaining his goals. "The greatest amount of work will have to be accomplished in the communes where the demonstrations took place and where the enemy tries to continue his actions in various ways but mainly by spreading various misinformation, writing slogans, openly threatening schoolchildren and their parents and teachers and by proclaiming that 'the Albanians are cowards' because they oppose and condemn the hostile actions," Zejneli says. In this connection he recalls that at the session of the provincial committee Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, exclaimed: "'What then if they call us cowards! They did so in 1941 and 1942 and later but we knew what we were fighting for. We knew that we were not cowards and we knew how to struggle and we will continue to fight for everything we have. The enemy will achieve nothing by calling us cowards.'"

Zejneli reports that "the boycott of classes at the individual secondary school centers is a great problem at this time. As a matter of fact, it is not only that the classes are being boycotted but the release of some teachers from detention is also being openly demanded." The enemy also tries with various excesses to sow discord between the Albanian and Serbian population. For instance, recently some 40 gravestones were damaged in Bresje Village near Kosovo Polje but the villagers correctly concluded that that perfidious enemy action was calculated to provoke hatred in the village and they did not allow it to affect their lives, Zejneli concludes.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 10 May on page six carries an 800-word report from Pristina by M. Daci and M. Antic also reviewing the situation in Kosovo. They report that "the Kosovo communists and all working people and citizens who value the self-managing and free development of our community followed with enormous interest and approval everything that happened not only at the recent session of the provincial committee of the League of Communists but also at the sessions of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee. But, what is quite normal, 'those others' also listened. The conscience of many of the 'paper communists and of those who are communists merely to pay their membership fees and be able to carry the red membership cards in their pocket' has been awakened," they report. "They have realized their mistakes and it is to be hoped that they will admit them at the forthcoming party meetings. Naturally, they are expected not only to admit their mistakes but above all to carry out organized actions to eliminate the enemy and his allies from their ranks," Daci and Antic say in their report.

Noting that "the enemy is not resting," Daci and Antic conclude that "it must be admitted that in his defeat the enemy continues to try and, in some individual cases, still succeeds in taking advantage of the situation to cause unrest and to 'prove' that he is still present." However, an intensive ideological-political differentiation has been initiated at Pristina's university and secondary schools as well as in other places. "Scores of teachers who directly or indirectly expressed their solidarity with the actions of the counterrevolutionaries have been removed from their teaching posts at the university and the secondary schools. According to what we have been able to learn so far, more than 100 members have been expelled from the League of Communists and several basic organizations of the League of Communists have been dissolved," Daci and Antic report in conclusion.

POLITIKA EKSPRES DEFENDS PRESS REPORTING ON KOSOVO

LD262116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG)--People who prize the truth and the word publicly spoken in the service of the truth must have wondered what is going on in Kosovo because crude accusations have been voiced from Kosovo, ostensibly against the press, with the obvious intention of casting doubt on much that has been stated in the interest of the truth, says Bozidar Bogdanovic in a commentary in tomorrow's POLITIKA EKSPRES.

POLITIKA EKSPRES says that this has been done despite the fact, which cannot be denied by any observer, that the whole of the Yugoslav press, thanks to the exceptional efforts of its best workers and their dedicated work round the clock and its subtle political feel, has over the past 2 months made a vast contribution to efforts being made to explain and understand the events which have taken place in Kosovo and to the creation of a climate of confidence in our broadest public so that the Kosovo League of Communists will find the strength it needs to overcome counterrevolution which has sprung from its "bosom."

What has given individuals the courage to behave so insolently? In what kind of political climate do they live to be able to accuse the greater part of the press so publicly and with such impudence of being guilty of those same "sins" of which these very individuals have been guilty for years or which they have seen committed before their own eyes and yet remained blind and dumb, POLITIKA EKSPRES asks. It is regrettable that no one found himself called upon to openly react to these accusations. At the session of the Council of Pristina University, at which many bad words were said about the press, there were nearly 50 prominent personalities from the political and social life of Kosovo, including students, lecturers and academicians and, alas, at least 40 communists, and there was not a single word from anyone!

They remained silent in the same way as many of them kept silent while Albanian irredentists were running riot in the streets of Pristina--and not only them--after which they waited for 2 whole months to hold a session at long last and say what they thought about the events in Kosovo, about the goings on at the university, and about their own responsibility.

However, instead of this they spent most of their time talking about the reporting in the press. The Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee met 1 day after the session of the university council, but there again nothing happened. Not one of its members felt the need to ask whether communists should talk like this, whether they should be able, after all that has happened, to speak against the orientation of that same committee.

Not one of the members of the provincial committee denied anything that was stated at the session of the council; not one placed any kind of question mark against the charges that the press is dancing to the same tune as the domestic and foreign enemies, and that "Belgrade newspapers," in writing about Kosovo, are misinforming the public, while their tendencious headlines are boosting sensationalism, and the "central press," in particular, is behaving in a nihilistic manner... .

Instead of an open debate the opportunistic attitude was adopted that this is not the time for polemics about who said what, but for action.

Does all of this not support the thesis that the moment has come when one should ask the following question with full seriousness and political responsibility: How do different people interpret opportunism and what does it mean, in practice, in Yugoslav and also in Kosovo conditions? Is it not opportunism when there is no will and energy for a dialogue, and when there is none of the well-known communist resolve to openly oppose this new political diversion or admit that silence amounts to agreement, POLITIKA EKSPRES asks.

Is this another revival of the old thesis, which has led to all these troubles, that everything that is now going on in Kosovo is the concern of Kosovo alone and that no "interference from outside"--neither good nor bad--is desirable, least of all interference by the press which wants to know everything and keep the public informed about everything?

Is this not a return to the scene of those same forces which, wittingly or unwittingly, helped destroy the peaceful way of life of the working people of Kosovo and cause the whole of Yugoslavia misfortune of a kind unknown throughout the postwar period?

Can one accept or silently agree that the press is to blame for what it writes about things that some people would again like to hide, as they did before and during the demonstrations? Can the press be blamed for reporting differences during political discussions, for stressing that there is still more monologue than genuine and fruitful political dialogue, and for pointing out the absence of confrontations, which are inevitable in circumstances of this kind if things are to be cleared up?

It is certain that these questions need to be clarified, but it is also certain that the roots of all this are much deeper than they seemed to be at first and that what is now manifesting itself in the form of an attitude to the press draws strength from the same roots which have not yet been pulled out, the paper says. These same people were "pursuing a policy" on how to keep the public informed about Kosovo before the demonstrations and during the enemy's most violent riots and they are doing the same today. They are sitting quietly in the highest-ranking forums of the League of Communists of Kosovo together with others who bear a heavy political responsibility for hiding the truth about Kosovo and for intentionally deceiving the Yugoslav public on many matters, including the question of taking down portraits of Tito, in which respect Mahmut Bakali, former president and now only member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, is a peerless example!

What then is the difference between the responsibility of those who did nothing because they knew little and of those who knew everything and did nothing? Can they sit together in the highest-ranking party body of the province and can they stay silent together even when one must speak?

PRISTINA RADIO REJOINDER TO TIRANA RADIO DIRECTOR

AU261215 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 25 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Tirana radio and television in their main newscasts recently have several times broadcast an interview with Marash Ajati, deputy director general of Tirana radio-television, in connection with the cooperation of this institution with Pristina radio-television. We must say at once that the interview is an integral part of the increasingly intensive anti-Yugoslav propaganda that has been issuing forth recently from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The interview attempts in a perfidious way to create the impression among a wide public that somebody has demanded that Pristina radio-television suspend the agreement and the protocol on cooperation with Tirana radio-television. As usual and in the style of the ZERI I POPULLIT commentaries, which in addition to various fabrications want to sow dissent and hatred between the Albanians and the Serbs, on this occasion again the deputy director general of Tirana radio-television does not want to face the truth but endeavors to shift the blame, as he says, on to certain Serbian circles.

For the sake of the truth, which in these times is more than necessary but for which the Albanian propaganda, for pragmatic interests, does not care much, it is necessary to point out that the initiative and the request that the protocol on cooperation of Pristina radio-television with Tirana radio-television be suspended are the fruit of wide discussions and demands within Pristina radio-television itself as well as of demands by progressive forces in our province.

On this occasion we must remind the Albanian side, or rather the circles in Tirana radio-television, that apart from the results achieved in mutual cooperation, the contacts made recently were burdened by elements which we constantly pointed out on every occasion to responsible persons in Tirana radio-television. We stressed that these elements can only do harm to this cooperation. Burdening the repertoire with historicism, provocative ways of interpreting songs by the individual soloists, circulation of badges, exceeding authority by individuals and groups of Tirana radio-television either in conversations with our people or during the performance of their tasks in the field and other similar things are only some of the elements that have hampered the cooperation which Pristina radio-television had entered upon with true intentions. It is for this reason that we insist on rationalizing the forms of cooperation in the new protocol for 1981 as well as on eliminating the aforementioned shortcomings of Tirana radio-television [few words indistinct].

The permanent paternalism that has constantly accompanied Albania's concern in relation to the Albanians in our country is apparent in various forms in that interview also. The responsible comrades of Tirana radio-television think and also say openly to us without any hesitation that the development of culture and the preservation of traditions and national history, culture and arts and folk music depend exclusively on a cooperation with Tirana radio-television, as if the Albanians in Kosovo and further afield in Yugoslavia were not able and did not know how to preserve and cultivate their national identity, culture, arts and folk music. The Albanians knew how to preserve all this and many other things even in more difficult times. All these things were constantly present in the programs of Pristina radio-television even before these institutions had begun to cooperate with Tirana radio-television and they will further continue to be cultivated, regardless of whether we cooperate with that institution, because that is guaranteed by the LCY's principled policy and the determination of Yugoslavia's Albanian nationality to consistently implement that policy.

It is absurd to compare the position of the Albanians in Yugoslavia--as is done in that interview--with the position of the Arbereshi [Albanians living in southern Italy] or with the position of any group of Albanians in the world. On this occasion it is not necessary to speak at length about the complete social and cultural assertion of the Albanians in Yugoslavia especially during the period of socialist self-management. The comrades themselves of Tirana radio-television and beyond it are aware of that assertion and they have not spared their nice words about the results achieved by the Albanians in our country in the recent period.

The culture and arts of the Albanians in Kosovo are developing under the conditions of a total democratization of life in Yugoslavia, where the freedom of expression and creative work have broken all molds and set patterns. It is shortsighted to call decadent the creative work that is a product of free inspiration which is neither dictated nor imposed. On the other hand, it is precisely the part of musical creative work which the comrades of Tirana radio-television call decadent that most pleased tens of thousands of those who attended the concerts of our groups that toured Albania. Many knowledgeable people and enthusiasts of culture and arts in that country have expressed their positive judgement about this creative work through articles in the press of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as have representatives of Albania's political and cultural life who attended our concerts.

Our republic receives well all artistic groups because it has a refined taste and thus welcomes anything that has a true artistic value. But if a cultural mission is burdened by propaganda elements and backed by ill intentions--in this specific case, the intention to incite hatred and to sow mistrust among the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo and further afield as well as the attempts to assert a dogmatic Stalinist ideology--then good intentions are replaced by insincerity and culture and the arts are placed in the service of daily politics.

By signing the agreement and protocol on cooperation with Tirana radio-television, Pristina radio-television proceeded from good intentions that should have contributed to enriching the total Yugoslav-Albanian relations. It is a great absurdity to attack Yugoslavia, within the framework of which Kosovo and therefore also Pristina radio-television exist, to propagandize a destruction of its constitutional order and take under protection and instigate new anti-Yugoslav activities of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists--as the Albanian propaganda is doing, the propaganda of which Tirana radio-television programs form an integral part--and, on the other hand, to seek a continuation of cooperation with Pristina radio-television as if nothing had happened.

For this reason it is not Pristina radio-television, as the deputy director general of Tirana radio-television claims, but Tirana radio-television, which together with the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT has joined the circle of [word indistinct] anti-Yugoslav propaganda, that with its behavior in practice hampers and has brought about the severance of relations and cooperation.

MORE ON PRISTINA UNIVERSITY LC DISCUSSION OF EVENTS

LD221844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 22 May (TANJUG)--In addition to Izedin Osmani, Stevan Baluosevic, Sefcet Rasani, Muhamet Bica, Hamdi Vranici and Bukurija Ferati, who took part in the discussion at the session of the action conference of the League of Communists of Pristina University and whose speeches we reported yesterday, Kurtes Salihu, Surja Pupovci, Jovan Bogicevic, Svetomir Stozinic, Musa Hadziu, Fatmir Fehmiu, Muslin Mulici, Aslan Fazlija, Nuri Basota, Jelka Matijasevic, Arsim Fehmiu, Ahmet Mumdziu, Gazmend Zajmi and Azem Hajdini also took part in the debate.

Having noted that at Pristina University ideopolitical activity has never been as pronounced as now, Prof Dr Kurtes Salihu, member of the provincial committee of Kosovo League of Communists, pointed to the omissions and weaknesses in the work with students and went on to deal with the writings of a section of the information media and with individual statements and assessments of the situation at the university. He said that there were a considerable number of cases in which some problems and phenomena at this higher education institution had been exaggerated. Noting that in every trouble spot there are not only those who want to help but also people who want to gain something from it, Salihu also mentioned the statement made by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, about Pristina University being a fortress of nationalism and that not a single professor had made a political statement on the enemy actions.

Salihu said that he does not know how to interpret the fact that such assessments are made by an executive secretary. A man in such a post should not be making such qualified assessments, he stressed, and recalled that Milan Daljevic perhaps had in mind the appeal which Comrade Fadilj Hodza addressed from the rostrum of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo to professors and to the rector. This appeal, Salihu believes, did not apply to all the professors at Pristina University. Professor Salihu expressed, among other things, the view that issues concerning the relations between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the province are exaggerated and he stressed that it is more urgent now to improve the situation than to carry on polemics.

Azem Ajdini, delegate of the Economics Department, stated that 10 students in this department had taken part in the demonstrations, 2 of them members of the League of Communists. Speaking about the cooperation between this higher education institution and the relevant department in Tirana, Ajdini said that this has not been marked by equality and reciprocity.

According to Surja Pupovci, there is a considerable amount of familiarism and opportunism in the election and reelection of teachers at Pristina University. Of course, he added, this also exists at other universities in the country. However, at Pristina University, which is a fairly new one, the lack of professionalism in teachers who obtain chairs in this way is much more noticeable.

Jovan Bogicevic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the provincial committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, noted that the ideopolitical work in the League of Communists at the university has not been at the necessary level. The easy-going attitude of the party organization made it possible for enemy elements to find an opening in this environment, which has become a core of demonstrations. It is regrettable, Bogicevic stressed, that the students' halls became one of the hotbeds of demonstrations because, in relation to other students, the inhabitants of students' dormitories have been more than privileged. This means that the criteria for admission have not been adequate. There have also been cases of students being admitted to the dormitories who are either employed or who have been receiving grants and credits at the same time.

Speaking about the problem of cadre policy at the university, Bogicevic said, among other things, that it is incomprehensible that a professor should examine between 1,000 and 1,200 students in one exam period.

In Svetomir Stozinic's view, young people and students are not sufficiently acquainted with the investments of our society in Kosovo's all-round development. It should not be allowed, Stozinic stressed, that instead of being engaged in revolutionary struggle we engage in a roll-call of individual debate speakers at individual forums and even of forums themselves, because this creates a dangerous tendency of returning to that which is behind us.

Advocating that parallel with the general action at the university some material problems also be resolved, Musa Hadziu pointed in particular to the need to enrich the life of students in their leisure time. Hadziu expressed disagreement with some suggestions about the integration of tuition stressing that Belgrade University need not be a model but that organization should be carried out according to one's own conditions.

Fatmir Fehmiu submitted his impressions of the meetings of basic League of Communists organizations at departments and said that at those meetings one could hear considerable critical and self-critical words about the situation at the university, above all about bureaucratic-technocratic relations and inconsistencies in implementing national equality in the use of language and script.

In the words of Muslin Mulici, the most important thing at this moment is to improve the situation because, as he said, there has been enough talk about what has happened and what has been done. He believes that it is easy to condemn demonstrations, this being done over and over again, but the question is how all this happened when there are so many communists now condemning it.

Speaking about tuition at the Academy of Arts, Mulici stressed that it was organized according to the specific features because students at the academy chose subjects according to their personal affinity, so that the class of a particular professor had students of every nationality. Muslin Mulici expressed disagreement with part of the speech by Dusan Ristic, member of the Presidium of the provincial conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo and president of the Kosovo Assembly, at the session of the provincial committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia which referred to cadre policy at the academy, and he described it as "misinformation."

Aslan Fazlija, member of the Presidium of the provincial committee of the Kosovo League of Communists and president of the conference of the Pristina League of Communists, stressed that ideopolitical activity in Kosovo was already yielding initial results and that significant elements had been introduced to achieve stability in the province. Fazlija made a positive assessment of the activity at departments which is spreading the process of differentiation. In his view, the question of how to overcome the existing situation should be raised with the greatest concern because assessments have already been made and now action should be taken to find the most adequate way to overcome the situation which has arisen and to organize tuition successfully in the next school year.

Having expressed the view that at this point in time there is no need to carry on polemics with anyone, Aslan Fazlija said among other things, when the statement by Milan Daljevic about Pristina University being a fortress of nationalism is at issue then I must say that this statement has offended all of us, Fazlija stressed.
We have also said this officially to members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Nuri Basota assessed the cooperation between the students' center and departments as being good. He pointed out that none of those employed at the students' center had in any way contributed to the escalation of enemy activity.

Jelka Matijasevic expressed the view that comprehensive assessments on some problems, such as cadre issues, still had to be made. She said that information gathering activity is in progress.

Arsim Fehmiu noted that the formation of a student's personality does not begin at the university, while Ahmet Mumdziu advocated improving the skills of those employed at the students' center.

Gazmend Zajmi, the rector of the university, said that the possibility was being examined of beginning registration at students' dormitories on 1 June and preparations had to be made.

The last speaker in the debate at the action conference session of the League of Communists of Pristina University, Azem Hajdini, spoke about the admission of students to the League of Communists and said among other things that he did not know of cases of students being admitted by a voting system.

University Council Discussion

LD222128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 22 May (TANJUG)--Today's meeting of the university council if Pristina, the first since the hostile and counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, considered the current political and security situation in this institution of higher education. The agenda also included the preparations for the enrollment of students for the next academic year.

Opening the meeting, Dr Stevan Baljosevic, chairman of the council, said that it was being held at a time of intensive political activity and ideological differentiation in all universities and high schools. He emphasized that numerous meetings, which have denounced with disgust the hostile demonstrations, have also determined the tasks of the League of Communists and other progressive forces in eliminating hostile activity and in improving the situation at the university. The first speaker in the debate, Rector Dr Gazmend Zajmi, emphasized that the normalization of life and work at the university is the basic concern of the self-managing organs of this institution. In his view, an enviable level of normalization of the situation has been achieved at the university and in tuition but not in the student center, while there is considerable activity in the Rectorate itself and in the departments to solve current problems and to complete our preparations for the next school year.

Ragib Halili, chairman of the action conference of the university League of Communists, gave a more comprehensive assessment of the political and security situation at the university. He said that at its meeting yesterday the action conference examined the entire situation and determined the most urgent as well as long-term tasks of the League of Communists and other subjective forces. Halili recalled that the action conference noted that the hostile demonstrations were denounced by all teachers and working people and most of the students and that all subjective forces are making efforts to prevent hostile activity and to create a working atmosphere.

Speaking about the objective difficulties such as lack of classrooms and student recreation facilities, Halili said that the enemy succeeded in exploiting these difficulties and manipulated the students.

He went on to say that in spite of the resumption of normal tuition at universities and high schools the enemy continues to act. Some boycotts of classes have taken place and various types of disinformation have been spread, while disorders broke out anew in the student center. In Halili's view, two situations existed in the past few days: On the one hand, tuition was normalized, while on the other the situation in the student center was disrupted. In order to prevent greater disorders, it was decided to close the student dormitories. Even greater vigilance will be ensured in June so that the exams will be held normally.

Concluding his speech, Halili noted that the political and security situation at the university remains complex and that for this reason still greater responsibility and firmness are necessary in order to implement the tasks society has entrusted to the university.

After noting that three conditions are needed for the education of youth--activity on the part of the family, social environment and the school--and that this is above all necessary to bear in mind in the forthcoming school year, Prorector Ahmet Municiju informed the council that a commission was formed for the implementation of temporary measures in the student center and that it has determined priorities in solving existing problems. They include improving the canteen, acquiring an intercom system and a dishwasher, installing a heating system, the purchase of two water tanks, improving three student dormitories and furnishing them and building social facilities and sports grounds for the students.

During the discussion it was asked why the council has not yet held a single meeting to brief the members of this organ on the situation and to include the council in the moves to stabilize it. It was stated in reply that a meeting was convened but was not held for lack of a quorum. It was also asked whether there is a precise list of boarders in student dormitories and of those involved in the destruction of social property. These two questions were not answered.

Council member Ramiz Koluveci urged the preparation of a comprehensive report on measures to stabilize the situation at the university, as well as on the identification of participants in the demonstrations and all who in any way helped to disrupt the university. Such complete information, Koluveci observed, is necessary not only because some information media outside Kosovo have reported disinformation but also for the sake of complete information of the self-managing and other organs at the university itself.

During the hectic development of the university in Pristina, Minir Dusi emphasized, there were failings and shortcomings that the enemy knew how to exploit. He then said that numerous press articles contributed to unmasking hostile activity but that there were also cases of a prejudiced and unfair attitudes in reporting about the situation in Kosovo. This, Dusi said, does not contribute to affirming the nations and nationalities and even less to improving the existing situation. In his view it is a fact that there is poor coordination of information from the base upward.

It is very hard to absorb the fact that some information media reported that there is no political differentiation among the university teachers and professors. This is not at all correct, Minir Dusi emphasized. He urged the council not to pass this over, nor the assessment that the university in Pristina was a fortress of nationalism.

Joining in the criticism of the information media, Fazili Sulja said that in the intense political activity the central press especially is behaving in a nihilistic manner. Some of the reports on this activity are rather subjective and not only do they not contribute to the elimination of negative effects but their authors, Fasili Sulha said, have also joined the chain of internal and external enemies and should answer for this. The speaker reminded the council members that cooperation with the university in Tirana was critically examined at numerous meetings and that numerous examples of a correct attitude by teachers at this university were pointed out. Dr Fazli Sulha also expressed the view that one should avoid the formulation that "some teachers" from Albania played a part in the Kosovo disorders.

Halil Turku stressed that the university had adopted acts on plans without waiting for this to be done "at the top" and that the activity at all faculties had developed intensively, but this was not presented sufficiently by the public information media.

Prompted by the course of the debate, the president of the council called on the delegates to make a contribution to the assessment of the political-security situation at the university.

The next speaker in the debate, Arsim Fehmiu, said that responsibility for the situation created should be borne by the university and also by the environments from which students who had participated in the demonstrations stemmed. He called on the public information media to help, with the most objective articles possible, in overcoming the situation at the university.

One of the main issues in which aktivists at the university have been involved is the safeguarding of brotherhood, unity and trust, Demus Salja said. Noting that the information media have not written enough about all the activity of teachers and aktivists at the university, he singled out POLITIKA of Belgrade and other publications from this publishing enterprise which, as he said, aim to misinform the public and to achieve an undesirable effect through sensationalist headlines. Demus Salja believes that such information cannot have a calming effect on young people in the world. He raised objections to other information media too, reproaching them for differing interpretations of the life at the university. Demus Salja also disagreed with the fact that the words Albanian nationalism, irredentism and chauvinism are used in most speeches. According to him, this could be interpreted as if all Albanians are nationalists, irredentists and chauvinists and one should, therefore, as he recommended, only speak about specific groups.

Taking part in the debate, Dr Gazmend Zajmi, the rector of the university, advocated an increase in vigilance and in activity in general so as to overcome the situation at the university. One should work in particular on the ideological and Marxist education of students because it is in this field that the greatest weaknesses have been manifested. All publishing activity should also be reexamined as well as international and interuniversity cooperation, all the more so because on this subject both accurate and inaccurate information has been disseminated. To settle the situation at the student center, where the majority of students in fact live, calls for special efforts. Continuous work by all self-managing organs and all sociopolitical organizations at departments, chairs and higher schools is necessary. Great care should be taken to create conditions and substance in those activities which bring students of all nationalities closer together. This entire work, Zajmi said, should be carried out calmly.

Summing up the discussion on the political-security situation at the university, Stevan Baljosevic, president of the council, stressed that all the structures of this higher education institution face long-term and complex work which calls for great commitment.

Members of the council also discussed preparations for the enrolment of students in the next school year. It was noted that preparations have begun on time. All departments and higher schools have recommendations on the number of students they should enroll and on the approximate national structure of the future student body. This has been established in consultation with provincial organs. The departments of social sciences and humanities in particular have been urged to reexamine, together with the provincial community for education and upbringing, the proposed number of future students, in line with social needs.

'DIFFERENTIATION' IN KOSOVO DRAWS CRITICISM

AU222047 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 May 81

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] How can life and work at Pristina University be normalized? An answer to that question was sought at today's session of the council of that higher school institution. Unfortunately, the right answer was not given. The session directed its main attention to the information media about which it was said that their reports from Pristina University were tendentious and not objective. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

On Tuesday at the meeting of the aktiv of the League of Communists of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, yesterday at the session of the action conference of the League of Communists and today at the session of the university council, the bursts of criticism were aimed at the information media. As was stated at these meetings, the information media are one-sided, unobjective, tendentious and incorrect. The information media, especially the Belgrade press, are not contributing to overcoming the complex situation at Pristina University but are instead behaving nihilistically.

At today's session of the university council, Dr Fazi Sulja said that the authors of some individual articles are joining the circle of internal and external enemies and that, as he stressed, they should be called to account for that. The press is reproached for pointing out in its headlines that Pristina University is a fortress of nationalism. It is further reproached for using such terms as Albanian nationalism, irredentism and chauvinism in its reports from Kosovo's capital. Journalists are accused that they tend to misinform the public and that they strive with sensationalist headlines to achieve an effect contrary to the one to which they should aspire in this situation.

The information media are reproached for many things and numerous meetings at the Pristina University are characterized by these reproaches. As regards the acrimoniousness of their attacks on journalists and the volume of their discussions, the recent meeting of the academicians and today's session of the university council are unprecedented. It is obvious that the academicians and prominent professors of Pristina University find it easier to criticize the information media than to speak about the counterrevolutionary acts of their students. They appear to be avoiding all discussion about the essential causes of the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. Not a single word has been said on what has brought about the creation of the mammoth university. Few critical words have been said about this university's ties with Tirana, ties that were least of all mutually beneficial. Most of the Pristina University professors do not venture to enter any discussions about the very highly developed family ties at the university, about the easily earned doctor's titles.

Being accustomed to eulogies and to a rosy presentation of the situation in this institution, the individual professors cannot or do not want to reconcile themselves to telling the public the real truth about this university.

There is an apparent and continued tendency to hush up the real state of affairs which is very complex. More radical measures and real responsibility are needed to overcome this complex state of affairs, the responsibility of all who have contributed to the escalation of nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo. The fact that only eight students have been expelled from the League of Communists, as was announced at yesterday's session of the action conference of the League of Communists, is sufficient proof of the ineffectiveness of the differentiation carried out so far.

For that reason, it will be necessary to speak more openly about recent events in the course of the coming political actions to normalize the university's life and work. The hostile actions will have to be considered in their true dimensions, and more effective measures will have to be taken against their perpetrators.

KOSOVO PARTY PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE ON ACTION PROGRAM

LD262022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 26 May (TANJUG)--The Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium held a session today, chaired by Veli Deva, its president, at which it finalized the text of the action program for the activity of the Kosovo League of Communists in the struggle against hostile counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of the political situation in the province and decided how the League of Communists and other subjective forces should be organized in carrying out the program.

During the discussion on the proposed action program at the 18th session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, the committee charged the Presidium with supplementing the draft document with suggestions made during the discussion. The next period, according to this document, will be marked by intensified ideopolitical activity of all organizations and organs of the Kosovo League of Communists and all organized socialist forces with the aim of completely unmasking the reactionary essence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and uncovering, defeating and preventing the activity of counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo.

At its 18th session the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee also charged the Presidium, its commissions and other working bodies, municipal conferences and their organs and bodies and all the basic organizations of the League of Communists with immediately defining their concrete tasks on the basis of this action program.

The Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee also discussed a number of other questions arising from the current topical situation and some of its own tasks in its program of work.

PRISTINA PARTY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE MEETS ON PROGRAM

LD261814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 26 May (TANJUG)--Members of the Municipal Committee of the Pristina League of Communists discussed at their session today the program of forthcoming activity by communists. All the participants in the debate noted that the proposed document did not correspond to the tasks which Pristina communists faced at this time and they decided that there was no need to adopt it. We have plenty of conclusions and positions, it was said, and what should be done now is to solidify them, and this will be done through the municipal conference, by compiling a list of tasks according to priority.

Today's debate was held on the basis of the report on the activity of Pristina communists, following the hostile counterrevolutionary demonstrations.

We have achieved, Aslan Fazlija said in his introductory report, full unity in condemnation of the enemy. A greater degree of mobility and involvement of communists has also been achieved; party life and work is reviving, too.

Broad political activity among the masses, as never before, has been developed and this restricts the space for enemy activity. Nevertheless, this is not a feature of all environments. Activity has been particularly slow in implementation precisely in those environments from which some of the participants in the demonstrations have come. In Aslan Fazlija's assessment, in ideopolitical differentiation, too, only initial results have been achieved because this activity has so far been reduced chiefly to a position toward demonstrators. In this process the question of personal or collective responsibility of cadres or organizations by which the demonstrations had been launched or from which some participants in the demonstrations have come has not been raised.

Aslan Fazlija went on to recall that the situation in the province, and in Pristina, too, continues to be a complex one and that the enemy is not suspending his activity. He is only changing his form. The activity of the foreign enemy, too, is noticeable; various emigre groups, like in a chorus, he said, are shedding crocodile tears about the fate of Kosovo and its inhabitants, using the blackest propaganda and unscrupulous means. This chorus is constantly joined also by propaganda from Albania along the line of calls for continuing enemy activity, right up to bomb attacks on our embassy in Tirana.

The basic aim of our political action should be the resolute struggle against any enemy. Therefore, Fazlija stressed, what is of exceptional significance is deepening this activity in all sociopolitical organizations and making the issue of political and ideological differentiation in the League of Communists more incisive. Parallel with the struggle against the enemy and along with efforts for normalization of the situation, we must implement the current tasks in the sphere of production, distribution, self-management, functioning of the system and other topical tasks.

In a very lengthy debate in which, it must be admitted, there had been much description of the situation and repetition of assessments already pronounced, it was noted that the process of ideopolitical differentiation in the League of Communists and farther afield is not proceeding in the way in which the League of Communists wants it to proceed at this time and in the way in which this should be done. Very often this activity is reduced to everyone individually presenting himself as being clean and the discussion being diverted to someone else. However, the situation is such that the arrow of criticism and self-criticism should be directed, above all, at oneself and much less at others. Therefore, the majority of the speakers in the debate noted that the process of differentiation had only just begun.

Proceeding from the assessment that enemy and counterrevolutionary demonstrations had brought about a certain cooling off in relations among people in the province, Svetislav Jaksic said that differentiation must be much broader. Now it is chiefly restricted to League of Communists organizations.

We communists, he stressed, cannot advocate equality among the nations and nationalities at our meetings and behave differently in our streets, where we live and work. Jaksic insisted in particular on concrete responsibility. He mentioned the example of the League of Communists organization at the gynecological clinic in Pristina, where only 20 of the 45 communists attend meetings. If one knows that the director of this institution, Dr Sadete Mekuli, had helped demonstrators and that she is still the director, then one can rightly ask the question: What kind of a differentiation is involved?

The case is the same, he said, with Pristina University, which had been the hotbed of enemy and counterrevolutionary activity and yet its rector, prorectors and professors, as well as the party leadership, are completely untouched.

This comment drew a reply from Dr Ragib Halili. According to his assessment, the rector had fought with all his strength and he had done everything to prevent enemy actions at the university.

Gani Dauti advocated that all events in the province be written about in concrete terms and signed with first and last names. For instance, had this been done in the case of demolishing the tombstones in Bresje, he said, we would not have the case of enemy acts being equated with one nation.

Zecir Robaj stressed that in implementing production results there are still no expected results. Weaknesses from previous years are still present. Plans are not being implemented. Productivity is not increasing. He presented the information that in the 4 months of this year Pristina's economy had a production which was 8.3 percent below that planned. He also advocated, as he said, revolutionary differentiation. As an example, he listed the shock absorber factory in which a party organization backed a man who had taken part in the demonstrations.

At today's session, the press was also discussed at length. Mitar Samardzic, secretary of the municipal committee, stressed that one should dissociate oneself from the assessments made at the session of the university council about "journalists having aligned themselves with the enemy." It is up to the journalists, he said, to write the truth, and they need not be divided into central and local ones. If there are weaknesses in both of them then they should resolve these problems in a communist and professional manner.

Summing up the debate, Aslam Fazlija observed that the tasks which are set at this time for all of society could be implemented only by a League of Communists with complete ideological purity. We must say that we are responsible not merely for the demonstrations but also for the situation which led to them. In this there is no room for sensitivity because all of us are to blame. If the top party organ of the province has found the strength and has grasped its part of responsibility, then it is surprising that there are no such examples at the university. Our public knows this and it rightly asks why this is so, said Aslan Fazlija. The reply to this fundamental issue was, unfortunately, not provided by today's session of the Municipal Committee of the Pristina League of Communists.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS RESULTS OF PRISTINA SESSION

'Extraordinary Situation'

AU261719 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 May 81

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] Despite an extraordinary situation [vanredno stanje], life in Pristina is normal. Elementary and secondary schools are open. There are no checks on production and supply is good. Organs and organizations are functioning, but the situation is still complicated and burdened with many elements of instability. This has been noted at a session of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina which is determining the direction of political action in the struggle against hostile activities. Here is a report by correspondent Milisav Milic:

Aslam Fazlija, president of the conference of the League of Communists of Pristina, concluded that only initial steps have been made in ideopolitical differentiation. He cited reports that 47 members have been expelled from the League of Communists and 26 pupils from schools, and that 8 educational workers and 6 workers in the information media have been suspended from work.

He noted that measures against the organizers, instigators and participants in the demonstrations were being undertaken slowly because of insufficient determination. The Kosovo electricity generation, the Ramiz Sadiku construction and industrial combine and some other associated labor organizations are waiting for others to do it for them.

An attempt is noticeable at the university to mitigate some negative phenomena which have been criticized in society. It is noticed that the struggle against hostile activities tends to be diverted to polemics about information media and statements by individuals concerning the events at the university. All this of course blunts the edge of the struggle against the well-known enemy.

Another difficulty is that lectures at the university have stopped, and because of the absence of students the League of Communists organizations cannot function according to the statute. The process of differentiation is also slow in schools whose pupils took part in the demonstrations. Neither the question of personal responsibility of cadres nor that of collective responsibility of organs in those communities from which the demonstrations were instigated have been broached in the process of differentiation. The enemy continues to be active, threatening further demonstrations, attempting to persuade pupils not to attend lessons, writing slogans, misusing national costumes and provoking further disorders. The present complex situation is made even more difficult through attempts to aggravate relations among nationalities, which range from nationalistic squabbles to destruction of gravestones.

The activities of external enemies are also noticed. Various emigre groups in concert shed crocodile tears over the fate of Kosovo and its people, and they use (?shameless) propaganda and ruthless means. Propaganda from Albania constantly participates in this concert, calling nationalists and irredentists to hostile activities and going as far as bomb attacks on our embassy in Tirana.

The discussion at the session of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina is underway. It has been pointed out that actions must be directed against all aspects of hostile activities and their assaults on the constitutional order, self-management, equality and togetherness, security of citizens and of material and spiritual goods. A continuation of intensive activities is therefore of exceptional significance. The extraordinary situation may be overcome through a strong political offensive of all organized socialist forces, ideological differentiation, an efficient struggle against the enemy and through creating conditions for normal life and work.

At the session of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina, the question of responsibility of the rector and other organs of the Pristina University was broached.

Lack of Action Criticized

AU262021 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 May 81

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] In the very complex situation caused by the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo, many questions remain unanswered. Several essential questions were asked at the session of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina today, but unfortunately there were no answers. Our correspondent Milisav Milic will try to explain why this is so.

Although 2 and 1/2 months have passed since the first demonstrations in Kosovo, all the discussions boil down to the assessment that the differentiation process is still at its beginning.

The demonstrations have been called hostile and counterrevolutionary. Several thousand students, pupils and workers took part in this shameful act of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. Nine Kosovo towns were stricken by the demonstrations. They recurred several times in Pristina. The circumstances under which the Kosovo events happened and their assessments are known. Nevertheless, the question of personal or collective responsibility of cadres or organs in the communities from which the demonstrations were instigated has not yet been seriously broached.

Apart from Mahmut Bakali's resignation from his office of president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists and the dismissal of Muhamed Sukrija from his post as director of the Kosovo museum, no other measures of responsibility have been taken.

In a very long discussion at the session of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina today--in which, to tell the truth, there was much describing of the well-known situation and repetition of previously made assessments--Svetislav Jaksic cited the example of Dr Sadeta Mekuli, director of the gynecological clinic of the Faculty of Medicine in Pristina, who helped the demonstrators but continues to head the institution. Or another example: Pristina University is a hotbed of hostile and counterrevolutionary activities, but its rector, Dr Gazmend Zajmi, the prorectors and other leaders have not had a hair twisted.

Svetislav Jaksic, president of the assembly of the Pristina Municipality, asked: What kind of differentiation is this? Can one talk about successful differentiation if out of 45 members of the League of Communists at the gynecological clinic, fewer than one half come to meetings? Or another example: The party organization at the shock absorber plant supports a man who took part in the hostile demonstrations. Or: It was publicly announced that the director of the Revolution Museum in Pristina has been dismissed. However, he continues to arrive daily for work from Prizren and returns there by luxury official automobile. There are many similar examples.

In the present political offensive, which should contribute to unmasking and combating enemy activities, discussions cannot be reduced merely to verbal questions of political and ideological differentiation; it is necessary to insist on concrete political, as well as criminal, responsibility of the actors in the nationalist euphoria. The struggle against nationalism can be won only if truth is squarely faced and the line is drawn between honest people and those who are in the nationalist circus.

This means that in order for actions in the struggle against nationalism and irredentism to be successful, an ideologically completely pure League of Communists is needed. In searching for an answer to the question on how hostile activities are to be combated most effectively, one should also analyze more comprehensively the circumstances and causes that have led to hostile demonstrations in Kosovo.

PRISTINA RADIO COMMENTS ON EXPLOSIONS IN TIRANA

AU262155 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 26 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As we have reported in our newscasts, two bombs exploded at the Yugoslav Embassy building in Tirana 3 days ago, precisely at the time when Youth Day was being celebrated on the premises of our diplomatic mission. More about it in the following commentary:

The report that two bombs exploded at the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana spread rapidly through the world and deeply perturbed all (?working) people and citizens throughout Kosovo and Yugoslavia who have been faced with the changed tactics of Albanian nationalists and irredentists and intensified anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Albania which calls on the enemies to continue their destructive actions and activities.

The terrorist act against our embassy in Tirana is a provocation peculiar to the most extremist forces in the world. It reminds one of the underground activities of many extremist organizations such as the Red Brigades. It is a challenge to peace-loving forces whom it suits to have the Balkans permanently be a powderkeg with a lit fuse.

However, what causes the astonishment of all of us is the quick reaction of the Albanian Government, for the statement made, which appears to have been prepared in advance, is nothing other than an accusation of Yugoslavia for allegedly itself causing the blast of two explosive devices at its building, which is to say on its own territory. Those who know the situation in Albania well will not wonder at such behavior of the Albanian Government, for something of this sort could have been expected.

Many unanswered questions have remained, however, and somebody on the Albanian side will have to provide correct replies to them at some time. First: Why did one have to wait 1 and 1/2 hours for the commission of experts? Second: How was it possible for the rather complicated business of determining the truth about the causes of the explosion at the Yugoslav Embassy building to be accomplished so quickly and precisely in less than 1 day, with many detailed actions including the measuring of the height of the walls and the distance to the building and so forth, and for our ambassador could be informed on the same day that the protest by the Yugoslav side is baseless and unjustified?

We have no reason to doubt the expertise of the experts who carried out the investigation on the spot, but we have the full right to express our deep doubt in the truthfulness of the conclusions by the expert commission, which is to say the truthfulness of the statements by Albanian Government representatives. It is not usual for Yugoslavia to (?fabricate facts) and it is even less in its interest to aggravate Yugoslav-Albanian relations which are tense anyhow.

Making use of such base acts as the terrorist attack on our embassy in Tirana resembles the well-known acts of Cominform times, which Albania does not seem to have shed up to this time. Albania is right in connecting this act with the recent events in Kosovo, but it has elected the wrong way to search for the culprit, for the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo, it is now clear, were not inspired in Yugoslavia. The highest circles in Albania know it well, just as they surely know who carried out the attack on our embassy in Tirana. To discover the truth about each of these events, however, is not in the interest of the dogmatic Stalinist regime in Tirana which covers up other important truths from its own people.

FERIZAJ PARTY GROUP EXAMINES 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

AU231534 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The municipal conference of the League of Communists of Ferizaj held a meeting today to examine the causes, circumstances and consequences of the hostile demonstrations and the organized activity of the League of Communists to eliminate them. The meeting was attended by [name indistinct] member of the provincial committee of the League of Communists and (?Mihailovic), member of the Kosovo trade unions. It was stated at the meeting that two hostile groups had been exposed in this commune between 1974 and 1980, as well as 184 persons who held nationalist and irredentist positions.

MIKULIC SPEAKS ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

AU221311 [Editorial Report] Zagreb Domestic Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1900 GMT on 5 May carries a 1-hour program on the work of the LCY, with recorded interviews with local party workers in Rijeka, and with Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as the guest in the studio. The moderator is Vanja Sutlic.

Branko Mikulic, asked to talk about democratic centralism, recalls Tito's words at the 11th LCY Congress and says that the existing statute provisions and the standing orders for the work of the Central Committee and its Presidium provide "a good basis for amending the statute of the LCY which will be made at the 12th LCY Congress. I think that there are no reasons of principle for the sake of which some essential changes should be made either in our concept of the principle of democratic centralism or its realization."

Mikulic cites the LCY program, which places upon an LCY member the responsibility of implementing LCY policy. He thinks that "a discussion should be started in LCY organs and organizations to assess whether the method and content of their work are such that they make it possible for an LCY member to be the basic subject in building the positions and the policy of the LCY, in his basic organization, in the communal organization, in the republican organization and in the LCY organization as whole."

Mikulic thinks that "we cannot be fully satisfied with the present situation, and that during the preparations for the 12th congress and after the congress, special attention should be paid to enriching the democratic contents of the principles of democratic centralism. By that I mean first, that relations of subordination between the organs of the League of Communists and its basic organization should weaken and that democratic links and mutual influences should strengthen, both in building positions and in organizing actions to implement positions.

"Second, I think that even greater attention should be paid to the democratization of relations in the basic organizations of the LCY, too. At present we are frequently faced with the practice of a group of the most responsible comrades in a basic organization of the League of Communists--comrades who often are in managing functions in, say, a basic organization of associated labor--exerting the greatest influence on the adoption of positions and conclusions in a basic organization of the League of Communists.

"Third, we will have to pay more attention in the LCY to stimulating a democratic dialogue and in the struggle of opinions while positions are being built. In this respect we must develop this struggle of opinions and this dialogue in such a way that different views on individual problems are freely expressed and manifested. I am convinced that this will contribute to lessening the danger that the principle of democratic centralism may become dogmatized on the one hand, and on the other hand, the tendencies to reduce the principles of democratic centralism merely to obligations--to what imposes an obligation on an LCY member to carry out the tasks of higher LCY organs --will weaken. On the whole, life in the LCY would be democratized more and this in itself would influence the further democratization of relations in society.

"Fourth, I think that one of our great shortcomings now is that we pay little attention to being organized for action. You see that at many meetings of both the basic organizations and the organs of the LCY. We repeatedly resume discussions about the same problems.

We keep adopting conclusions on these same problems. We do not spend much time generalizing our positive experiences--which would be precious in advancing the overall work of the LCY--but we lose much time constantly analyzing the same problems and adopting conclusions of them. When we adopt conclusions, we stop there and are satisfied merely with the adoption of conclusions. Afterwards, there is no organizing for action so that we may see and check the value of our conclusions and the value of our positions, and come back to meetings and assess what parts of the conclusions should perhaps be changed, how they should be enriched and what else should be done so that a problem--say in the field of distribution of personal incomes, or net revenue, to mention problems at random--may be solved better or that we may influence resolving them in self-managing organs and institutions of the system."

Mikulic says that "only certain shocks sometimes warn us that something is not good in the method and content of our work." He thinks that by the 12th LCY Congress, one should think over "the introduction of some new, democratic forms of work, both of the basic organizations and of the LCY." In Mikulic's opinion, basic organizations or organs of the LCY should perhaps publicly report on their work. Work programs should be raised to the level of political programs and discussed with the workers, and proposals for admission of new members to the LCY should be discussed publicly with workers and citizens.

Asked about the work of the LCY in the delegate system, Mikulic says that the LCY has adjusted well to the new constitutional system but it does not deal enough with problems discussed in the delegations, the assemblies and the SAWP. "Because we do not deal sufficiently with problems discussed in the delegate system and the SAWP, we discuss and adopt conclusions on problems at meetings of the LCY basic organizations and organs, so that we in fact keep the others in a position of a simple transmission belt of the organs and basic organizations of the LCY."

The problem exists in large communes, where there are many members and many basic organizations of the League of Communists, and a conference in Belgrade expressed the opinion that district committees be set up possessing roughly the powers of the present communal organizations. The present communal organizations should be transformed into city organizations, Mikulic says.

Asked about decisions adopted by LCY leaderships, Mikulic agrees that old forms of work are still present and they "impede very much the development of the delegate system, to assert the SAWP as the front of organized socialist forces, as we have decided, and to implement the role of the LCY in society. Under the present conditions we cannot--as a matter of fact, our party has not worked in such a way for decades, but now it is completely illusory--we cannot work as a party in power, as a party that adopts decisions on behalf of the workers class and the working people and citizens. Through the delegate system and the SAWP, we must be in a constant, direct dialogue, a creative dialogue with all the working people and citizens and, on an equal footing with them, search for and find solutions to all the open problems in the development of our society. As I have said, we must bear responsibility for it for we are participating jointly with these working people in publicly building positions and do not impose our positions on the system. We cannot work outside the system--we are not and we must not be a commanding force or power outside or above the system.

"By the same token, we must shed illusions about some sort of a spontaneous self-managing--allegedly self-managing--democratic development promoted by various advocates of liberal theses or a restoration of bourgeois democracy.

It would in fact mean that the subjective factor, consciousness, should be thrown out of the political and self-managing system, but the system could not function without organized socialist forces. This means that workers, working people and citizens would not be able to realize and implement their power in such a system."

Mikulic adds: "I think that we must also get rid of sectarianism as regards working people and citizens who are not members of the LCY. It is well known, for instance--I do not have the data in hand at the moment--what the composition is of, say, communal conferences of the SAWP." Vanja Sutlic interrupts at this point and says that the majority are members of the LCY. Mikulic continues: "I believe that the majority of the delegates or members of these conferences are members of the LCY. So we in fact repeat the discussions. First we discuss things at a meeting of the basic organization or conference of the LCY and later the very same problem is discussed by the same people in the SAWP conference. Thus we communists talk to ourselves, you see.

"In these forms we must be in an equal dialogue with all the working people and citizens. The communists should bear the greatest share of responsibility in this system, you see, and not impose their views or push other working people and citizens aside and restrict their opportunities for expressing their views and realize their self-managing rights." It is also a matter of democratic centralism as discussed earlier.

Mikulic says: "Otherwise, I would say that the basic lesson of Kosovo is that we communists must work in the system--which is to say the self-managing political system--and we must struggle so that self-managing organs and institutions of the political system will carry out their duties and powers, and this means that working people and citizens wield their power and not that such power is wielded by management structures in collusion with organs of sociopolitical organizations, including the LCY.

"Furthermore I think that the experience of Kosovo, and not only of Kosovo, warns us that reactionary nationalism is one of the greatest lasting dangers for us, and that we must never lose sight of the fact that we must wage an uncompromising struggle against that ideology and its protagonists, each in his own community and in his own nation. This ideology and its protagonists were most pronounced in the past and now when certain lagging occurs in the functioning of the self-managing system and the development of the system, and when economic and other difficulties appear in society.

"On the other hand, we responsible people poured oil on the fire in such situations with our speeches and public utterances, for we spoke only about difficulties and only about problems. We did not stress our positive experiences and we did not speak about positive results. But our society is not stagnating, we have not stopped developing. We have difficulties--of course not we alone, but other countries too--but there have been no realistic assessments of development.

"Furthermore I think that many organizations and organs of the LCY have slackened, that they have assessed and are assessing their situation unrealistically and, you see, we had to experience such a warning, so that now we may sit down at a table and arrive at realistic assessments at meetings." Mikulic says that LCY organizations and organs are now more active than they have been for years. They have relied too much on simply adopting decisions, but they must concentrate on action and concern themselves with problems directly. "Good information in the LCY is one of the essential requirements to implement the principles of democratic centralism."

In conclusion Mikulic speaks about preparations for the 12th LCY Congress as outlined in an LCY Central Committee document.